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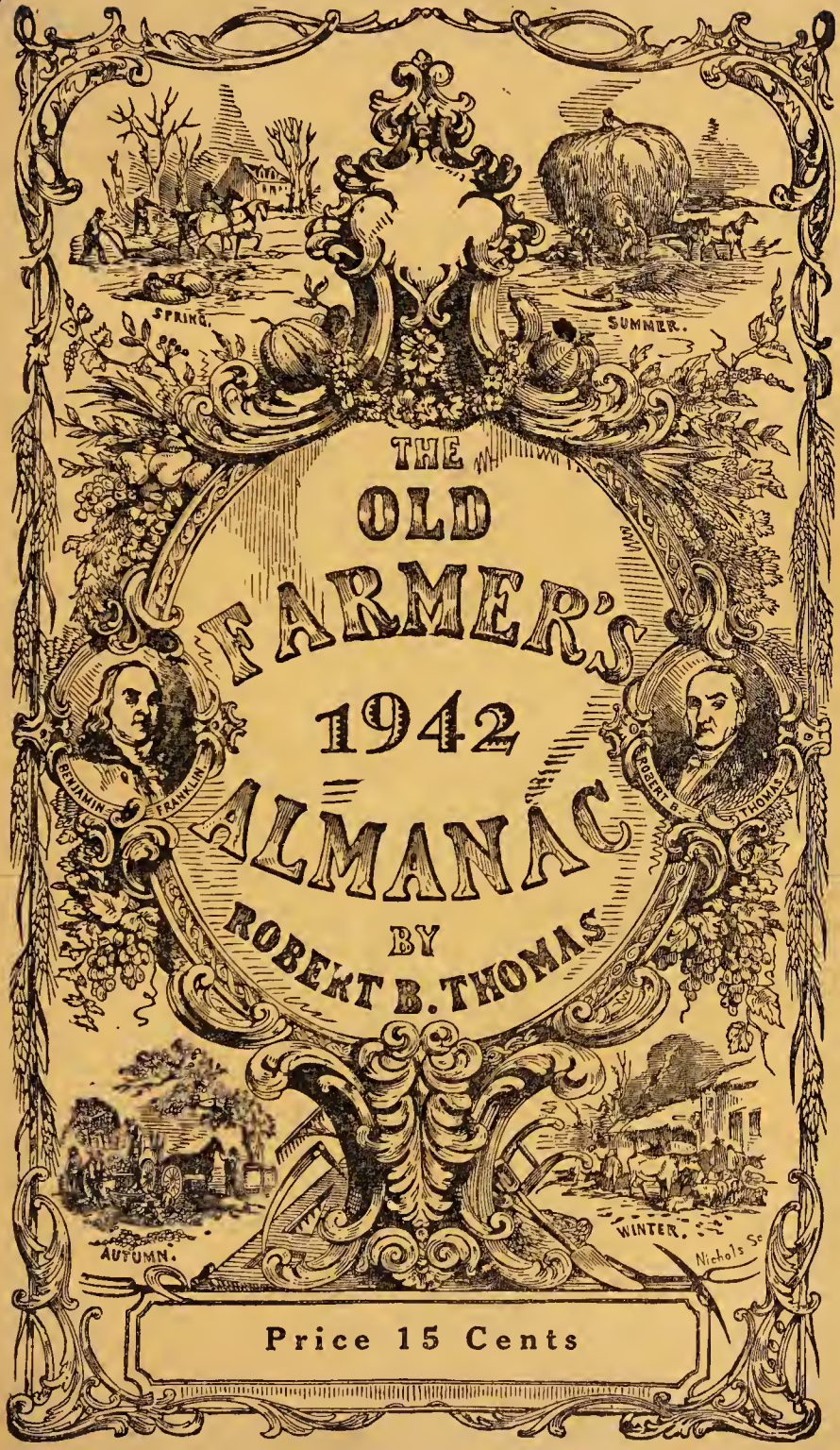

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AY81 .F306 1942

THE SESQUI CENTENNIAL NUMBER

150th Continuous Year of Publication



PORTRAITS OF FOUNDER AND WIFE

FITTED FOR BOSTON & NEW ENGLAND

GAME LAWS FOR ALL THE STATES — AUTOMOBILE LAWS FOR ALL THE STATES

"... to preserve a good neighborhood"

BACK in 1814, the Old Farmers' Almanac gave some sage advice to its readers, which is just as good today.

"Have you got your accounts all so well arranged," it queried, "that you can then settle with each neighbor without confusion, trouble and hard thoughts? The first of January is the day for balancing accounts. This most surely ought never to be neglected. You will therefore be preparing your papers in order to preserve a good neighborhood."

In 1942, modern means of communication have so eclipsed distance that the world is our neighborhood. . . . But it is still true that one of the most important contributions an individual can make to "preserving a good neighborhood" is that of keeping square with the world by always having personal and family accounts in good order.

The John Hancock Home Budget is a simplified method of keeping accounts, which has solved the problem of household finance for many families. Ask a John Hancock representative for your copy or address your request to Department A, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
GUY W. COX, President

Number One Hundred and Fifty

THE

(OLD)

FARMER'S ALMANACK,

CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1942

Being second after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4)
166th year of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, WITH SPECIAL CORRECTIONS AND CALCULATIONS THIS YEAR TO ANSWER FOR ALL THE UNITED STATES.

Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, a variety of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1792

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



AMERICANS, BE UNITED!

By the name that you inherit,
By the sufferings you recall,
Cherish the fraternal spirit;
Love your country first of all!

OFA, 1857

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Publishers:
YANKEE, INC.
DUBLIN, N. H.

Sold By:
THE AMERICAN NEWS CO.
AND BRANCHES

TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

This number completes One Hundred and Fifty years of continuous, uninterrupted publication. Your patronage during these many years has been a constant source of gratification and inspiration. This issue includes a considerable number of reprints from past issues which may serve as entertaining and instructive reminders of the earlier years of our great Republic. Also, that not all our glances be to the past, and that upon this anniversary The Old Farmer's Almanac should continue to occupy rightfully its place as the great national institution it is, this issue has been calculated to serve not alone Boston and the adjoining New England States but also the rest of the country as well.

The poem on the Title page is by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Those on the Calendar pages have been chosen by Robert Frost from his Collected Works published by Henry Holt & Co. of New York. This good man has also submitted the following original poem for the delectation of his and our friends far and near.

RICH IN STONES

I farm a pasture where the boulders lie
As touching as a basket full of eggs,
And though they're nothing anybody begs,
I wonder if it wouldn't signify

For me to send you one where you live
In wind-soil to a depth of thirty feet,
And every acre good enough to eat,
As fine as flour put through a baker's sieve.

I'd ship a smooth one you could slap and chafe,
And set up like a statue in your yard,
An eolith palladium to guard
The West and keep the old tradition safe.

Carve nothing on it. You can simply say
In self-defense to quizzical inquiry:
"The portrait of the soul of my Gransir Ira.
It came from where he came from anyway."

To Eltinge F. Warner, publisher of **Field and Stream**, we are indebted for the full and detailed Game Laws. To Jeremy Scribble for his usual preparation of the Farmer's Calendars. Old Mr. Weatherwise and his respected associate L. B. A. emerged from their observatory on August 1 to deposit with us their annual prophecies and calculations at the same time acknowledging those of last year as remarkably near actuality. To the many government, and state, officials who have cooperated in these compilations, we are indebted.

Those of the newspaper and radio profession deserve our particular thanks for their many favors.

These times in which we live are perplexing. Those ahead call for courage and wisdom. In these, it is by our works and not by our words we would be judged; these we hope will sustain us in the humble though proud station we have so long held.

Your ob't servant,

Robt. B. Thomas.

November 20, 1941

1942

JANUARY.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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FEBRUARY.						
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MARCH.						
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29	30	31	-	-	-	-
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APRIL.						
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MAY.						
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JUNE.						
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JULY.						
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AUGUST.						
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SEPTEMBER.						
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OCTOBER.						
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NOVEMBER.						
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DECEMBER.						
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A child, 5 or 6 years old, being introduced to a foreign ambassador as an extraordinary genius, he confessed indeed that he was wonderful at present but, added, he would lose all fame as he grew up because such early talents never lasted: "Then, Sir," said the boy, "I dare say you had a great genius when you was young."

1943

JANUARY.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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FEBRUARY.						
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28	-	-	-	-	-	-
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MARCH.						
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	-	-	-
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APRIL.						
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MAY.						
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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JUNE.						
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JULY.						
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AUGUST.						
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SEPTEMBER.						
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OCTOBER.						
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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NOVEMBER.						
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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28	29	30	-	-	-	-
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DECEMBER.						
-	-	-	1	2	3	4
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS FOR CALENDAR PAGES.

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

☉ ☿ ♀ ♁ The Sun.
● ☽ ☾ ☾ The Moon.
☿ Mercury.

♀ Venus.
♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars.

♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn.
♅ or ⛢ Uranus.

♆ Neptune.
♇ Pluto.

Names and Characters of the Aspects.

☌ Conjunction, or in the same degree.
□ Quadrature, 90 degrees.
☍ Opposition, or 180 degrees.

☊ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
☋ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

1. ♈ Aries, head.
2. ♉ Taurus, neck.
3. ♊ Gemini, arms.
4. ♋ Cancer, breast.
5. ♌ Leo, heart.
6. ♍ Virgo, belly.
7. ♎ Libra, reins.
8. ♏ Scorpio, secrets.
9. ♐ Sagittarius, thighs.
10. ♑ Capricornus, knees.
11. ♒ Aquarius, legs.
12. ♓ Pisces, feet.

Chronological Cycles for 1942.

Golden Number . . .	5	Solar Cycle	19
Epact	13	Dominical Letter . .	D
Roman Indiction . . .	10		
Year of Julian Period	6655		

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1942.

Septuagesima Sun.,	Feb. 1	Good Friday,	April 3	Whit Sunday,	May 24
Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 15	Easter Sunday,	April 5	Trinity Sunday,	May 31
Ash Wednesday,	Feb. 18	Low Sunday,	April 12	Corpus Christi,	June 4
1st Sun. in Lent,	Feb. 22	Rogation Sunday,	May 10	1st Sunday in Advent,	
Palm Sunday,	March 29	Ascension Day,	May 14		Nov. 29

THE SEASONS, 1942

Eastern Standard Time

Vernal Equinox (Spring)	March	21, 1:11 A.M.	—Sun enters Aries,	♈
Summer Solstice (Summer),	June	21, 8:17 P.M.	— " " Cancer,	♋
Autumnal Equinox (Autumn),	September	23, 11:17 A.M.	— " " Libra,	♎
Winter Solstice (Winter),	December	22, 6:40 A.M.	— " " Capricornus,	♑

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1942

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 2, 1942, at 2 P.M., distant from the Sun 91,318,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 5, 1942, at 7 P.M., distant from the Sun 94,422,000 miles.

CALCULATIONS AND CORRECTIONS

While the predictions of the Calendar pages are made for the latitude and longitude of Boston and are in *Eastern Standard Time*, i.e., the time of the 75th meridian west of Greenwich, they may be used throughout the United States by applying the corrections given here and in the tables on pages 5, 6, and 7.

The Table given below contains corrections in minutes of time for a number of important places in New England, and any other place in New England can use the correction of the place in the Table which is nearest in longitude to itself.

For the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets add tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but subtract it if East; and this will give the value when the place is in or near the same latitude as Boston. When the latitude of the place differs considerably from that of Boston, the correction will also be right when the celestial body is on or near the Equator; but when it is remote from the Equator so much accuracy cannot be expected.

	East.		*West.*		*West.*
Eastport, Me. . .	16 min.	Concord, N.H. . .	2 min.	Springfield, Mass. .	6 min.
Bangor, Me. . . .	9 "	Nashua, N.H. . .	2 "	Williamstown, Mass.	9 "
Augusta, Me. . .	5 "	Plymouth, N.H. .	3 "	Newport, R.I. . .	1 "
Lewiston, Me. . .	4 "	Keene, N.H. . . .	5 "	Providence, R.I. .	1 "
Portland, Me. . .	3 "	Montpelier, Vt. . .	6 "	Woonsocket, R.I. .	2 "
Biddeford, Me. .	2 "	Brattleboro, Vt. .	6 "	New London, Conn.	4 "
Portsmouth, N.H.	1 "	Rutland, Vt. . . .	8 "	Willimantic, Conn..	5 "
Provincetown, Mass.	4 "	Burlington, Vt. . .	9 "	Hartford, Conn. .	6 "
Gloucester, Mass..	2 "	Lowell, Mass. . .	1 "	New Haven, Conn..	7 "
Plymouth, Mass. .	2 "	Worcester, Mass. .	3 "	Bridgeport, Conn. .	9 "

The **Almanac Data — Outside New England** on page 6 gives the corrections by which the times of risings and settings of the Sun, Moon and Planets and of Moon souths in each of several key cities may be obtained.

In using this table take the correction from the column defined by the key letter that appears in the Calendar pages immediately to the *right* of the required prediction as given for Boston. There is a small additional correction which must be applied in every case to predictions for the Moon. It is given in the column headed "☽". It is to be applied as an additional correction to the Moon's risings and settings and combined with the correction given in Column "I" to convert the times of Moon souths at Boston to the corresponding times at other key places.

To find the times of dawn and dark, the length of twilight given on the Calendar pages should be *subtracted from the time of sunrise* and *added to the time of sunset* for any place. The *Twilight Corrections* given below should also be applied for places other than Boston.

While the predictions obtained for a key city will serve with an accuracy sufficient for all practical purposes for all localities within a reasonable radius of each key city, the OLD FARMER will, where greater accuracy is desired, be happy to supply the exact corrections for any locality in the United States.

The **Times and Heights of the Tides** at High Water are for the Port of Boston (Commonwealth Piers). The times of High Water are given on the left hand Calendar pages under "Full Sea." The Heights of High Water in feet and tenths are given among other data on the right hand Calendar pages under "Aspects, &c.". The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water; each day has a set of figures — many of them preceded by the word "Tides". The upper figures give the height of the morning (A.M.) tide, and the lower that of the evening (P.M.) tide.

While the times and heights of tides at Boston are not as easily and accurately converted by simple corrections to the times and heights of other seaports, these latter times and heights for key places may be obtained with an accuracy sufficient for everyday purposes by applying to the times and heights for Boston the *Tide Corrections* given on page 7. To obtain the time of high water at any place apply the time difference of the place to the daily predictions for Boston in accordance with the sign given. To obtain the height of high water apply the height difference to the height as given for Boston. Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by a *, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio; elsewhere the difference is to be added to or subtracted from the height at Boston in accordance with the sign as given.

Times obtained for places other than Boston by the conversions described above will in every case give directly the Standard Time in use in those places. If during any part of the year 1942 there is in operation in any State or City any of the so-called "daylight saving" laws or ordinances, during that period one hour should be added to the times obtained from the Almanac to obtain the time in common use. Times given in the Almanac are Standard Times.

TWILIGHT CORRECTIONS

Latitudes 25 N to 42 N, subtract for sunset, add for sunrise.
Latitudes 43 N to 49 N, add for sunset, subtract for sunrise.

Latitudes	Jan. 1 to Apr. 24 and Aug. 22 to Dec. 31	Apr. 25 to May 20 and July 30 to Aug. 21	May 21 to July 29
25 N to 30 N	18 m	28 m	37 m
31 N to 36 N	13	20	28
37 N to 42 N	5	7	13
43 N to 47 N	6	10	14 m
48 N to 49 N	14 m	26 m	—

ALMANAC DATA — OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

TABLE FOR FINDING TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS TO WITHIN 5 MIN. ACCURACY ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.

(See explanation preceding page)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	☽
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Your town (interpolate between nearest two). SUBTRACT OR ADD these MINUTES to Almanac times given.																		Moon
Atlanta, Ga.	+21	+17	+13	+10	+ 7	+ 3	0	− 3	− 5	− 8	−11	−14	−18	−21	−24	−28	−32	+2
Butte, Mont.	+31	+34	+37	+38	+40	+42	+43	+45	+46	+48	+49	+51	+52	+54	+56	+58	+60	+6
Charlestown, W. Va.	+57	+53	+52	+50	+49	+47	+45	+44	+42	+41	+40	+38	+36	+35	+33	+32	+29	+2
Chicago, Ill.	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+2
Cincinnati, O.	+65	+63	+61	+60	+59	+57	+56	+55	+54	+53	+51	+50	+49	+48	+46	+44	+43	+2
Dallas, Tex.	+72	+68	+64	+60	+56	+53	+50	+46	+43	+40	+37	+33	+30	+26	+22	+18	+14	+4
Denver, Colo.	+25	+23	+22	+21	+20	+19	+18	+17	+16	+15	+14	+13	+12	+11	+10	+ 9	+ 7	+5
Des Moines, Ia.	+33	+32	+32	+32	+31	+31	+31	+30	+30	+30	+30	+29	+29	+29	+28	+28	+27	+3
Detroit, Mich.	+49	+49	+49	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+2
Indianapolis, Ind.	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	0	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 6	− 7	− 8	+2
Jacksonville, Fla.	+78	+73	+68	+63	+59	+55	+51	+47	+43	+39	+35	+31	+26	+22	+17	+12	+ 7	+1
Los Angeles, Cal.	+35	+31	+27	+24	+21	+17	+15	+12	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3	0	− 3	− 6	− 9	−13	−17	+6
Louisville, Ky.	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1	− 1	− 2	− 4	− 5	− 7	− 9	−10	−12	−14	+2
Miami, Fla.	+83	+76	+70	+64	+58	+53	+47	+42	+37	+32	+27	+21	+16	+10	+ 5	− 2	− 9	+1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	+19	+21	+22	+23	+24	+26	+27	+28	+29	+30	+31	+32	+33	+34	+35	+37	+38	+3
New Orleans, La.	+53	+47	+42	+37	+33	+29	+24	+20	+16	+12	+ 8	+ 4	0	− 5	−10	−15	−20	+3
New York, N. Y.	+18	+17	+16	+15	+15	+14	+13	+13	+12	+12	+11	+10	+10	+ 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7	0
Omaha, Neb.	+44	+43	+42	+42	+41	+41	+40	+40	+40	+39	+39	+38	+38	+38	+37	+37	+36	+3
Philadelphia, Pa.	+25	+24	+23	+21	+20	+19	+18	+18	+17	+16	+15	+14	+13	+12	+11	+10	+ 8	+1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	+43	+42	+41	+40	+39	+38	+37	+37	+36	+35	+35	+34	+33	+32	+31	+30	+29	+1
Raleigh, N. C.	+52	+48	+45	+43	+40	+38	+35	+33	+31	+28	+26	+24	+21	+19	+16	+13	+10	+1
Richmond, Va.	+42	+39	+37	+35	+33	+31	+29	+27	+26	+24	+22	+20	+19	+17	+15	+12	+10	+1
Rochester, N. Y.	+24	+24	+25	+25	+25	+26	+26	+26	+27	+27	+27	+27	+28	+28	+28	+29	+29	+1
St. Louis, Mo.	+30	+28	+26	+24	+23	+22	+20	+19	+17	+16	+15	+13	+12	+10	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+3
Seattle, Wash.	+ 4	+ 8	+11	+14	+17	+19	+21	+23	+25	+27	+30	+32	+34	+37	+40	+43	+46	+8
Topeka, Kans.	+50	+48	+47	+45	+44	+42	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+34	+32	+31	+29	+28	+3

TIDE CORRECTIONS

For full explanation of use, see page 5.

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Piers). Where a value in the "height difference" column is proceded by a *, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.

	Time Difference h.m.	*Height Difference Feet*
MAINE		
Augusta	+3 50	*0.4
Bangor	−0 05	+3.6
Bar Harbor	−0 33	+1.1
Boothbay Harbor	−0 20	−0.8
Eastport	−0 28	*1.9
Old Orchard	−0 10	−0.7
Portland	−0 10	−0.6
Stonington	−0 30	+0.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Hampton	+0 15	−1.2
MASSACHUSETTS		
Fall River	−3 16	*0.5
Falmouth	−0 40	*1.1
Hyannisport	+0 45	*0.3
Lynn	+0 05	−0.2
Marblehead	−0 05	−0.3
Marion	−3 16	*0.4
Monument Beach	−3 06	*0.4
Nantasket	+0 10	+0.1
Nantucket	+0 50	*0.3
New Bedford	−3 21	*0.4
Oak Bluffs	+0 05	*0.2
Onset	−3 06	*0.5
Plymouth	0 00	+0.1
Provincetown	+0 15	−0.3
Scituate	−0 05	−0.5
Wellfleet	+0 20	+0.6
Woods Hole	−3 01	*0.2
RHODE ISLAND		
Block Island	−3 21	*0.3
Narragansett Pier	−3 31	*0.4
Newport	−3 31	*0.4
Providence	−3 11	*0.5
Watch Hill	−2 06	*0.3
CONNECTICUT		
Long Island Sound	−0 02	*0.7
New London	−1 47	*0.3
NEW YORK		
Coney Island	−3 00	*0.5
Long Beach	−3 57	*0.5
Long Island Sound	+0 08	*0.7
New York City	−2 50	*0.5
Ocean Beach	−3 57	*0.4
Southampton	−3 22	*0.3
NEW JERSEY		
Atlantic City	−3 57	*0.5
Bayside	−0 24	*0.6
Cape May	−3 37	*0.5
Ocean City	−3 17	*0.4
Seabright to Seaside Park	−3 44	*0.5
PENNSYLVANIA		
Philadelphia	+2 29	*0.5
DELAWARE		
Rehoboth	−3 37	*0.4
MARYLAND		
Baltimore	−4 25	*0.1
Ocean City	−3 57	*0.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Washington	−3 08	*0.3
VIRGINIA		
Norfolk	−1 54	*0.3
Virginia Beach	−3 14	*0.3
NORTH CAROLINA		
Beaufort	−2 59	*0.3
Carolina Beach	−3 30	*0.4
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Myrtle Beach	−3 45	*0.5
Charleston	−3 15	*0.5
GEORGIA		
St. Simon's Island	−2 51	*0.7
Savannah	−2 40	*0.8
Tybee Beach	−3 26	*0.8
FLORIDA		
Daytona	−3 20	*0.4
Fort Lauderdale	−2 15	*0.3
Jacksonville	−0 40	*0.1
Miami	−3 00	*0.3
Palm Beach	−3 20	*0.3
Port Everglades	−2 15	*0.3
St. Augustine	−2 20	*0.5
St. Petersburg	+3 58	*0.2
WASHINGTON		
Ilwaco	+1 44	−3.5
Port Townsend	+5 04	*0.5
Seattle	+5 37	−2.0
OREGON		
Astoria	+1 37	−3.3
Cape Arago	+1 19	−4.8
Yaquina Head	+1 12	−3.7
CALIFORNIA		
Catalina Island	−1 33	−5.9
Crescent City	+0 56	−5.0
Eureka	+1 20	−5.0
Long Beach	−1 37	−5.5
Monterey	−0 03	*0.4
Point Mendocino	+0 24	*0.4
San Diego	−1 35	−5.9
San Francisco	+0 59	*0.4
Santa Barbara	−1 19	−6.0
Santa Cruz	+0 08	*0.4

WEATHER CORRECTIONS

The weather predictions given on the calendar pages are for the latitude of Boston. For every 100 miles north or south, subtract or add respectively 5° Fahr. For every 350 feet above sea level subtract 1° Fahr. In the interior of the continent temperatures will be disproportionately higher in summer and colder in winter. Chances are — whatever the weather — it'll be worth talking about anyway.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′
1	23s. 01	7	22 23	13	21 30	19	20 22	25	19 00
2	22 56	8	22 16	14	21 20	20	20 09	26	18 45
3	22 50	9	22 07	15	21 09	21	19 56	27	18 29
4	22 44	10	21 59	16	20 58	22	19 42	28	18 14
5	22 38	11	21 49	17	20 46	23	19 28	29	17 58
6	22 31	12	21 40	18	20 34	24	19 14	30	17 42

○ Full Moon, 2nd day, 10 h. 42 m., morning, W.
☾ Last Quarter, 10th day, 1 h. 5 m., morning, E.
● New Moon, 16th day, 4 h. 32 m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 24th day, 1 h. 35 m., morning, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
1	1	Th.	7 13	Q	4 22	A	1 40	15	10¼	10¾	Cnc	6 01	O	11 24
2	2	Fr.	7 13	Q	4 23	A	1 40	○	11	11½	Cnc	rises	—	morn
3	3	Sa.	7 13	Q	4 24	A	1 39	16	11½	—	Cnc	5 43	C	12 13
4	4	S.	7 13	Q	4 25	A	1 39	17	0	0¼	Leo	6 41	C	1 02
5	5	M.	7 13	Q	4 26	A	1 39	18	0¾	1	Leo	7 41	E	1 51
6	6	Tu.	7 13	Q	4 27	A	1 39	19	1½	1½	Leo	8 44	F	2 39
7	7	W.	7 13	Q	4 28	A	1 39	20	2¼	2¼	Vir	9 48	H	3 27
8	8	Th.	7 13	Q	4 29	A	1 38	21	3	3¼	Vir	10 53	I	4 15
9	9	Fr.	7 12	Q	4 30	A	1 38	22	3¾	4	Lib	11 59	J	5 03
10	10	Sa.	7 12	Q	4 31	A	1 38	23	4½	5	Lib	morn	—	5 53
11	11	S.	7 12	Q	4 32	A	1 38	24	5½	6	Sco	1 08	L	6 45
12	12	M.	7 12	Q	4 33	A	1 38	25	6½	7	Sco	2 17	M	7 40
13	13	Tu.	7 11	Q	4 35	A	1 37	26	7½	8	Sgr	3 27	N	8 38
14	14	W.	7 11	P	4 36	B	1 37	27	8½	9	Sgr	4 35	O	9 38
15	15	Th.	7 10	P	4 37	B	1 37	28	9½	10	Cap	5 39	O	10 39
16	16	Fr.	7 10	P	4 38	B	1 37	●	10¼	11	Cap	sets	—	11 39
17	17	Sa.	7 09	P	4 39	B	1 37	1	11¼	11¾	Aqr	5 53	D	12 38
18	18	S.	7 09	P	4 40	B	1 36	2	—	0	Aqr	7 01	E	1 33
19	19	M.	7 08	P	4 42	B	1 36	3	0¾	1	Psc	8 08	F	2 24
20	20	Tu.	7 08	P	4 43	B	1 36	4	1½	1¾	Psc	9 12	H	3 13
21	21	W.	7 07	P	4 44	B	1 36	5	2¼	2½	Ari	10 14	I	4 00
22	22	Th.	7 06	P	4 45	B	1 36	6	3	3½	Ari	11 14	K	4 45
23	23	Fr.	7 05	P	4 47	B	1 35	7	4	4¼	Ari	morn	—	5 29
24	24	Sa.	7 05	O	4 48	C	1 35	8	4¾	5¼	Tau	12 12	L	6 13
25	25	S.	7 04	O	4 49	C	1 35	9	5¾	6¼	Tau	1 10	M	6 58
26	26	M.	7 03	O	4 50	C	1 35	10	6½	7	G'm	2 06	N	7 43
27	27	Tu.	7 02	O	4 52	C	1 35	11	7½	8	G'm	3 00	O	8 30
28	28	W.	7 02	O	4 53	C	1 35	12	8¼	8¾	Cnc	3 53	O	9 18
29	29	Th.	7 01	O	4 54	C	1 35	13	9	9½	Cnc	4 43	O	10 07
30	30	Fr.	7 00	O	4 56	C	1 35	14	9¾	10¼	Cnc	5 31	O	10 56
31	31	Sa.	6 59	O	4 57	C	1 34	15	10½	11	Leo	6 13	O	11 46

JANUARY hath 31 days. [1942



Such a fine pullet ought to go
All coiffured to a winter show,
And be exhibited, and win.
The answer is this one has been—
And come with all her honors home.
Her golden leg, her coral comb,
Her fluff of plumage, white as chalk,
Her style, were all the fancy's talk.
It seems as if you must have heard
She scored an almost perfect bird.
In her we make ourselves acquainted
With one a Sewell might have painted.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	Circumcision. ☿ Stat. in R.A. ☾ runs high {9.5 / 8.4	Happy New Year—one and all.
2	Fr.	Long sleeved gowns ⊕ in Perih. {9.7 / 8.5 *Blustery*	Several mornings this year, the sun will rise before certain people discover it, and set before they have done their day's work.
3	Sa.	tight around breast Tides {9.8 / — *snow and*	The public debt will not be paid this year. The same will happen with many private debts.
4	D	the style 1828 Tides {8.6 / 9.8	There will be many eclipses of male and female virtue this year, some visible and some invisible.
5	M.	Gt. floods N.E., N.Y., & Pa., 1896. Tides {8.7 / 9.8 *cold.*	Expect a good chimney fire about now. Apply salt.
6	Tu.	Epiph'y. ☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. N.E.Quake, 1876. {8.8 / 9.7	There's a defense emergency—have you ordered your spring tools?
7	W.	Tides {8.9 / 9.5 *Serene.*	Set too near the fire and you'll burn your shins.
8	Th.	♂ ☿ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.0 / 9.3 *Cold.*	Take down your Xmas greens on 6th or expect bad luck.
9	Fr.	Photography 1st used, 1839. Tides {9.2 / 9.1 *Snow*	Walls built now with November's stones will withstand frostheaves.
10	Sa.	♀ Stat. in R.A. Tides {9.4 / 9.0 *and*	Window plants not looked after now will not bloom well.
11	D	1st ☽ af. Epi. Tides {9.6 / 8.9	Composts spread on fields now will save you trouble and do most good.
12	M.	Polish Mus. op. Chicago, 1937. Tides {9.9 / 9.0 *warmer.*	"Our planet," says Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, top woman astronomer, "is perhaps the only place to live in the entire cosmos . . . an Elysian field compared with the surface of a star, . . . not beset with the coldness of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, nor the waterless heat of Mercury."
13	Tu.	Dingley, Me. wit d. 1899. Tides {10.3 / 9.1	The cook room now is not the worst place on the ship.
14	W.	St. Hilary ☾ in Perl. Tides {10.7 / 9.4 *Cold*	This winter will be long and white and storms "warm."
15	Th.	Alice M. Leavitt (N. H. alm.) d. 1941. ☾ runs low {11.1 / 9.7 *spell*	
16	Fr.	Friends' Ann. Meeting. Tides {11.8 / 9.9 *with*	
17	Sa.	♂ ☿ ☾. Tides {11.4 / 10.0 *strong north*	
18	D	2d S. a. Ep. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {— / 11.2	
19	M.	Cold wave, 1810 & 1875 — Robt. E. Lee born, 1807. {10.0 / 10.9 *winds.*	
20	Tu.	Inaugural Day, 1945 ♂ ☿ ♀. Tides {9.9 / 10.4	
21	W.	"Mary O'Hara" sank '41. ☾ on Eq. {9.6 / 9.8 *Expect*	
22	Th.	Men carried bright green umbrellas, 1810. {9.3 / 9.2 *thaw.*	
23	Fr.	♄ Stat. in R.A. Tides {9.0 / 8.6 *Weather*	
24	Sa.	Gold disc., Cal., 1848. ♂ ☌ ☾. {8.7 / 8.1 *breeding*	
25	D	Conv. of St. Paul. ☿ Gr. El. E. ☿ in ♋. *days.*	
26	M.	☾ in Apo. {8.5 / 7.7 [25th ♂ ♄ ☾. ♂ ☉ ☾. {8.6 / 7.8	
27	Tu.	♂ ☌ ☾. Tides {8.6 / 7.7 *More snow*	
28	W.	"Siam" in peace, 10 A.M., 1941. Tides {8.8 / 7.9 *then colder.*	
29	Th.	□ ♂ ☉. ☿ in. Peri. ☾ Runs high. Tides {9.0 / 8.1	
30	Fr.	F. D. R. Birthday Ball tonight. Tides {9.3 / 8.4 *Sleet.*	
31	Sa.	☿ Stat. in R. A. ♀ in Peri. Tides {9.6 / 8.7 *Snow.*	

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
1	17s. 08	7	15 21	13	13 24	19	11 19	25	9 08
2	16 51	8	15 02	14	13 04	20	10 58	26	8 46
3	16 33	9	14 43	15	12 43	21	10 36	27	8 24
4	16 16	10	14 23	16	12 23	22	10 15	28	8 01
5	15 58	11	14 04	17	12 02	23	9 53		
6	15 39	12	13 44	18	11 41	24	9 31		

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 4 h. 12 m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 9 h. 52 m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 15th day, 5 h. 2 m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 22nd day, 10 h. 40 m., evening, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	☽'s Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
32	1	S.	6 58	O	4 58	C	1 34	○	11¼	11½	Leo	rises	—	morn
33	2	M.	6 57	O	4 59	C	1 34	16	11⅜	—	Leo	6 35	E	12 35
34	3	Tu.	6 56	O	5 01	C	1 34	17	0¼	0½	Vir	7 40	G	1 24
35	4	W.	6 54	N	5 02	D	1 34	18	1	1¼	Vir	8 45	H	2 13
36	5	Th.	6 53	N	5 03	D	1 34	19	1⅜	2	Lib	9 51	J	3 01
37	6	Fr.	6 52	N	5 05	D	1 34	20	2½	2¾	Lib	10 59	L	3 51
38	7	Sa.	6 51	N	5 06	D	1 34	22	3¼	3¾	Sco	morn	—	4 42
39	8	S.	6 50	N	5 07	D	1 34	23	4¼	4¾	Sco	12 07	M	5 35
40	9	M.	6 49	N	5 09	D	1 33	24	5⅛	5¾	Sgr	1 14	N	6 30
41	10	Tu.	6 47	N	5 10	D	1 33	25	6⅛	6¾	Sgr	2 22	O	7 27
42	11	W.	6 46	N	5 11	D	1 33	26	7¼	7¾	Cap	3 25	O	8 25
43	12	Th.	6 45	N	5 12	D	1 33	27	8¼	8¾	Cap	4 23	O	9 24
44	13	Fr.	6 44	N	5 14	D	1 33	28	9⅛	9¾	Aqr	5 15	O	10 22
45	14	Sa.	6 42	M	5 15	E	1 33	29	10¼	10¾	Aqr	6 01	N	11 18
46	15	S.	6 41	M	5 16	E	1 33	●	11	11½	Aqr	sets	—	12 11
47	16	M.	6 39	M	5 18	E	1 33	1	11¾	—	Psc	6 53	G	1 02
48	17	Tu.	6 38	M	5 19	E	1 33	2	0¼	0½	Psc	7 56	H	1 50
49	18	W.	6 37	M	5 20	E	1 33	3	1	1¼	Ari	8 59	J	2 36
50	19	Th.	6 35	M	5 21	E	1 33	4	1¾	2¼	Ari	9 59	K	3 22
51	20	Fr.	6 34	M	5 23	E	1 33	5	2½	3	Tau	10 57	L	4 06
52	21	Sa.	6 32	M	5 24	E	1 33	6	3¼	3¾	Tau	11 55	N	4 51
53	22	S.	6 31	L	5 25	F	1 33	7	4	4½	G'm	morn	—	5 37
54	23	M.	6 29	L	5 26	F	1 33	9	5	5½	G'm	12 51	N	6 23
55	24	Tu.	6 28	L	5 28	F	1 33	10	5¾	6¼	G'm	1 44	O	7 10
56	25	W.	6 26	L	5 29	F	1 33	11	6¾	7¼	Cnc	2 34	O	7 58
57	26	Th.	6 25	L	5 30	F	1 33	12	7½	8¼	Cnc	3 22	O	8 47
58	27	Fr.	6 23	L	5 31	F	1 33	13	8½	9	Leo	4 06	O	9 37
59	28	Sa.	6 21	L	5 33	F	1 33	14	9¼	9¾	Leo	4 48	N	10 26

FEBRUARY hath 28 days. [1942



We sit indoors and talk of the cold outside.
And every gust that gathers strength and heaves
Is a threat to the house. But the house has long been tried.
We think of the tree. If it never again has leaves,
We'll know, we say, that this was the night it died.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	D	Septuag. ☽. Am. News Co. founded, 1864. {9.9 9.0} *Clear*	"Many a mickle makes a muckle."
2	M.	Candlemas. (Ground Hog Day) ♂ ♀ ☉ Inf. {10.0 —}	If Candlemas Day be fair and clear, there will be two winters in the year.
3	Tu.	♒ Stat. in R.A. Horace Greeley b. 1811. {9.2 10.1} *Mild.*	Order your seeds and allow time enough for blot paper test. Spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, radish, turnip and other imported seeds are higher this year and will be good items for you to sell a year hence.
4	W.	John Rogers d. 1555. ♂ ♆ ☾. {9.4 10.0} *Unsettled.*	
5	Th.	♑ Stat. in R.A. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.6 9.9} *Cloudy.*	
6	Fr.	LaSalle at mouth Illinois River, 1682. Tides {9.7 9.6} *Norther*	Fill your ice house while ye may.
7	Sa.	Tides {9.7 9.3} *shifts*	Timber cut now, it's said, is less subject to decay.
8	D	Sexag. ☽. Tides {9.7 9.0} *to S.W.*	Pot your geraniums and reap March flowers.
9	M.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. ♂ ☿ ☉ Inf. {9.8 8.8} *Clear*	Have a thought for the birds.
10	Tu.	Dan. Boone b. 1735 (11th). Tides {9.9 8.7} *then*	The hens can use a few extra scraps and a drink of warm water. Set about 22nd. Whitewash their house and the lice'll take a vacation.
11	W.	♂ ♄ ☉. ☾ in Peri. ☾ runs low. Tides {10.3 8.9}	
12	Th.	Lincoln's Birthday. Tides {10.3 9.2} *look*	Mrs. Caterpillar has now laid her eggs in circles on your twigs. Pick 'em up and burn.
13	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {10.6 9.5} *for*	Fix up your sugar making apparatus.
14	Sa.	St. Valentine ♂ ☿ ☾. Tides {10.8 9.8}	To bathe occasionally is not hurtful.
15	D	Quinquagesima ☽. □ ♒ ☉. {10.9 10.0}	Make a hot bed. It isn't hard and will pay dividends.
16	M.	"Lease-lend" bill debate, 1941. Tides {10.8 —} *winter's*	
17	Tu.	Tides {10.0 10.5} *worst*	Oats, onions, and turnips are now being planted in the south while northern farmers are harvesting crops of winter sports.
18	W.	Ash Wed. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.9 10.1}	
19	Th.	Auld Deer (worst in year). Tides {9.7 9.6} *storm.*	Are your grapevines pruned?
20	Fr.	Miss. flood, 1882. Tides {9.4 9.0}	Misspend one quarter hour each day and at year's end you'll have wasted nine days of ten hours each.
21	Sa.	☿ Stat. in R.A. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ ♄ ☾. {9.0 8.5} *Snow.*	
22	D	1st ☽. in ♑. Wash. B. ♂ ♒ ☾. ♀ Stat. in R.A.	There's always one fine week this month.
23	M.	♂ ☿ ☾. ♂ ♄. ☾ in Apo. [22nd ♀ Gr. H. L.N. {8.7 8.0}	
24	Tu.	St. Matthias {8.3 7.6} [23rd {8.5 7.7} *Colder.*	
25	W.	☾ runs high. {8.4 7.6} *Pleasant.*	
26	Th.	Hudson tubes op., 1908 (25th). Tides {8.6 7.9} *Snow.*	
27	Fr.	Mexico Silver Sleeper Airline crash, 1941. Tides {8.9 8.2} *Fine.*	
28	Sa.	Tides {9.3 8.7} *Stormy.*	

PERSONALS

Wuz the lady in blue, who trod on the gentleman's toe in gray, in the 8th avenew kars last frida nite corned, or was it the toe that was corned? References exch.

Josh Billings.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
1	7s. 38	7	5 20	13	2 59	19	0 37	25	1 45
2	7 15	8	4 57	14	2 35	20	0s. 13	26	2 09
3	6 52	9	4 33	15	2 12	21	0N. 11	27	2 32
4	6 29	10	4 10	16	1 48	22	0 34	28	2 56
5	6 06	11	3 46	17	1 24	23	0 58	29	3 19
6	5 43	12	3 23	18	1 00	24	1 21	30	3 43

○ Full Moon, 2nd day, 7 h. 20 m., evening, E.
☾ Last Quarter, 9th day, 5 h. 0 m., evening, E.
● New Moon, 16th day, 6 h. 50 m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 24th day, 7 h. 1 m., evening, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
60	1	S.	6 20	L	5 34	F	1 33	15	10	10½	Vir	5 26	M	11 16
61	2	M.	6 18	L	5 35	F	1 33	○	10¾	11	Vir	rises	—	morn
62	3	Tu.	6 17	K	5 36	G	1 33	16	11½	11¾	Vir	6 32	H	12 06
63	4	W.	6 15	K	5 37	G	1 33	17	—	0¼	Vir	7 40	I	12 56
64	5	Th.	6 13	K	5 39	G	1 33	18	0½	0¾	Lib	8 49	K	1 46
65	6	Fr.	6 12	K	5 40	G	1 33	19	1¼	1¾	Lib	9 58	L	2 38
66	7	Sa.	6 10	K	5 41	G	1 33	20	2	2½	Sco	11 07	N	3 31
67	8	S.	6 08	K	5 42	G	1 33	21	3	3½	Sco	morn	—	4 26
68	9	M.	6 07	K	5 43	G	1 33	22	3¾	4½	Sgr	12 15	O	5 22
69	10	Tu.	6 05	J	5 45	H	1 34	23	4¾	5½	Sgr	1 18	O	6 20
70	11	W.	6 03	J	5 46	H	1 34	24	6	6½	Cap	2 17	O	7 17
71	12	Th.	6 02	J	5 47	H	1 34	25	7	7¾	Cap	3 10	O	8 14
72	13	Fr.	6 00	J	5 48	H	1 34	26	8	8¾	Aqr	3 56	N	9 09
73	14	Sa.	5 58	J	5 49	H	1 34	27	9	9½	Aqr	4 38	M	10 02
74	15	S.	5 56	J	5 50	H	1 34	28	10	10½	Psc	5 15	L	10 52
75	16	M.	5 55	J	5 52	H	1 34	●	10¾	11¼	Psc	sets	—	11 41
76	17	Tu.	5 53	J	5 53	H	1 34	1	11½	11¾	Ari	6 43	I	12 28
77	18	W.	5 51	I	5 54	I	1 34	2	—	0¼	Ari	7 45	K	1 14
78	19	Th.	5 49	I	5 55	I	1 35	3	0½	1	Tau	8 45	L	1 59
79	20	Fr.	5 48	I	5 56	I	1 35	4	1¼	1½	Tau	9 43	M	2 44
80	21	Sa.	5 46	I	5 57	I	1 35	5	2	2¼	Tau	10 40	N	3 30
81	22	S.	5 44	I	5 58	I	1 35	6	2¾	3	G'm	11 34	O	4 16
82	23	M.	5 43	I	6 00	I	1 35	7	3½	4	G'm	morn	—	5 03
83	24	Tu.	5 41	I	6 01	I	1 35	8	4¼	4¾	Cnc	12 26	O	5 50
84	25	W.	5 39	I	6 02	I	1 36	9	5	5¾	Cnc	1 15	O	6 38
85	26	Th.	5 37	H	6 03	J	1 36	10	6	6½	Cnc	2 01	O	7 27
86	27	Fr.	5 36	H	6 04	J	1 36	11	7	7½	Leo	2 43	O	8 15
87	28	Sa.	5 34	H	6 05	J	1 36	12	7¾	8¼	Leo	3 21	N	9 05
88	29	S.	5 32	H	6 06	J	1 37	13	8¾	9¼	Vir	3 58	M	9 54
89	30	M.	5 30	H	6 08	J	1 37	14	9½	9¾	Vir	4 33	L	10 44
90	31	Tu.	5 29	H	6 09	J	1 37	15	10¼	10½	Lib	5 07	J	11 35

MARCH hath 31 days. [1942



Come with rain, O loud Southwester!
Bring the singer, bring the nester;
Give the buried flower a dream;
Make the settled snow-bank steam;
Find the brown beneath the white.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	D	2nd S. in L. St. David. {8.7 9.1 Dull.	Turnips should never be pulled, it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree—says Mark Twain.
2	M.	♂☌♁.☾Eclipse. Bulg. j. Ax., 1941. {10.0 9.5 Windy	
3	Tu.	□♃⊙. C. J. Swan d., 1935 (1st) {10.3 9.9 Rain	
4	W.	♂Ψ☾. ☿ in ♉. ☾ on Eq. {— 10.4 and	Attend to your sugar making.
5	Th.	Crows coming north. Tides {10.2 10.4 colder.	
6	Fr.	Ides begin (7th). Beware of old Colind. Tides {10.4 10.2	Have a care now—and caution the children—the ice is rotten these days.
7	Sa.	☿ Gr. Elong. W. Tides {10.4 9.8 Windy.	Loosen your asparagus with fork.
8	D	3rd S. in Lent ☾ In Peri. {10.3 9.4 Rain.	Clean cellars and cess pools.
9	M.	Maple sap starts. ♀ Gr. Brilliancy. Tides {10.1 9.1	Get your tomatoes, etc. going in your hot bed.
10	Tu.	☾Runs low. Blizzard, 1888. {9.9 8.8 Look	Don't be bashful at Town Meeting but remember that narrow soul'd people, like narrow necked bottles—the less that's in 'em, the more noise they make pouring it out.
11	W.	J. "Appleseed" d. 1847. Tides {9.8 8.7 for	
12	Th.	Tides {9.9 8.9 snow.	
13	Fr.	♂♀☾. Austria absorbed, 1938. {10.0 9.2 storm.	Rats bothering? Write 'em a note and place in runs. Direct them to your worst enemy and tell them he's got a fatter pantry than yours. They'll go.
14	Sa.	♂☿☾. ☿ in Aph. Inc. taxes due, 15th. Tides {10.2 9.6	
15	D	4th S. in Lent. Czechs part., 1939. {10.4 9.9	Early blossoming peach, cherries, etc., can be delayed beyond frost by "hormone" spray.
16	M.	⊙ Par. Eclipse, invis. in N. E. Tides {10.4 10.0 Fine.	
17	Tu.	St. Patrick's Day. ☾ on Eq. {10.3 10.1	Cuttings from Chrysanthemums set early this month will make a good showing next November.
18	W.	Mellon Memorial pres. (17th), 1941. Tides {— 10.1 Warm	
19	Th.	Swallows at S. J. Cap. (Cal.). ♂ Ψ ⊙. {10.0 9.8 spell.	Look over fruit trees for San Jose scale.
20	Fr.	St. Benedict. (21st) Tides {9.8 9.4	Don't burn over your grass and hay. That destroys humus and injures roots, besides being dangerous.
21	Sa.	⊙ enters ♈ Spring begins. ♂♄☾.♂♁☾. {9.5 8.9	Put your sleds and sleighs away.
22	D	5th S. in Lent ♂☌☾. {9.2 8.4 Might	Stick to your winter flannels until your winter flannels stick to you.
23	M.	♂♃☾. ☾ in Apo. {8.8 8.1 snow.	
24	Tu.	☾ runs high. Robins returning. Tides {8.6 7.8 Wind	
25	W.	Annunc. or Lady Day. Tides {8.4 7.7 and	
26	Th.	Walt. Whitman d. 1892. Tides {8.4 7.8 rain.	
27	Fr.	Florida disc., 1512. Tides {8.5 8.1	
28	Sa.	Louisville tornado, 1890, Chi. 1920. {8.9 8.6 Cold	
29	D	Palm Sun. Tides {9.8 9.1 and	
30	M.	Sicilian Vespers o. s., 1282. Tides {9.8 9.7 windy.	
31	Tu.	♂Ψ☾.☾ on Eq. Tides {10.2 10.3 Clear.	

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
	1	4N.29	7	6 46	13	8 59	19	11 07	25	13 08
	2	4 52	8	7 09	14	9 21	20	11 28	26	13 28
	3	5 15	9	7 31	15	9 43	21	11 48	27	13 47
	4	5 38	10	7 53	16	10 04	22	12 09	28	14 06
	5	6 01	11	8 16	17	10 25	23	12 29	29	14 25
	6	6 24	12	8 38	18	10 46	24	12 49	30	14 43

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 7 h. 32 m., morning, W.
☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 11 h. 43 m., evening, E.
● New Moon, 15th day, 9 h. 33 m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 23rd day, 1 h. 10 m., evening, E.
○ Full Moon, 30th day, 4 h. 59 m., evening, E.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twi-light h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
91	1	W.	5 27	H	6 10	J	1 37	○	11	11¼	Lib	rises	—	morn
92	2	Th.	5 25	H	6 11	J	1 37	1	11¾	—	Lib	7 43	L	12 28
93	3	Fr.	5 23	G	6 12	K	1 38	2	0	0½	Sco	8 53	M	1 22
94	4	Sa.	5 22	G	6 13	K	1 38	3	0¾	1¼	Sco	10 05	N	2 18
95	5	S.	5 20	G	6 14	K	1 38	4	1¾	2¼	Sgr	11 12	O	3 16
96	6	M.	5 18	G	6 15	K	1 39	5	2½	3¼	Sgr	morn	—	4 14
97	7	Tu.	5 17	F	6 17	L	1 39	6	3½	4¼	Cap	12 13	O	5 13
98	8	W.	5 15	F	6 18	L	1 39	7	4½	5¼	Cap	1 08	O	6 10
99	9	Th.	5 13	F	6 19	L	1 40	8	5½	6¼	Aqr	1 57	O	7 05
100	10	Fr.	5 12	F	6 20	L	1 40	9	6¾	7½	Aqr	2 39	N	7 58
101	11	Sa.	5 10	F	6 21	L	1 40	10	7¾	8¼	Psc	3 16	M	8 48
102	12	S.	5 08	F	6 22	L	1 40	11	8¾	9¼	Psc	3 49	K	9 36
103	13	M.	5 07	F	6 23	L	1 41	12	9¾	10	Ari	4 21	J	10 23
104	14	Tu.	5 05	F	6 24	L	1 41	13	10½	10¾	Ari	4 51	I	11 08
105	15	W.	5 03	F	6 26	L	1 42	●	11¼	11½	Ari	sets	—	11 53
106	16	Th.	5 02	F	6 27	L	1 42	1	11¾	—	Tau	7 33	M	12 39
107	17	Fr.	5 00	F	6 28	L	1 42	2	0	0½	Tau	8 31	N	1 24
108	18	Sa.	4 59	E	6 29	M	1 43	3	0¾	1¼	G'm	9 27	O	2 10
109	19	S.	4 57	E	6 30	M	1 43	4	1¼	1¾	G'm	10 20	O	2 57
110	20	M.	4 55	E	6 31	M	1 43	5	2	2½	G'm	11 10	O	3 44
111	21	Tu.	4 54	E	6 32	M	1 44	6	2¾	3¼	Cnc	11 56	O	4 31
112	22	W.	4 52	E	6 33	M	1 44	7	3½	4¼	Cnc	morn	—	5 19
113	23	Th.	4 51	E	6 35	M	1 44	8	4½	5	Leo	12 39	O	6 07
114	24	Fr.	4 49	E	6 36	M	1 45	9	5¼	6	Leo	1 18	N	6 55
115	25	Sa.	4 48	E	6 37	M	1 45	10	6¼	6¾	Vir	1 55	M	7 43
116	26	S.	4 46	E	6 38	M	1 46	11	7¼	7¾	Vir	2 29	L	8 32
117	27	M.	4 45	D	6 39	N	1 46	12	8	8½	Vir	3 03	K	9 22
118	28	Tu.	4 44	D	6 40	N	1 47	13	9	9¼	Lib	3 36	I	10 13
119	29	W.	4 42	D	6 41	N	1 47	15	9¾	10	Lib	4 10	H	11 07
120	30	Th.	4 41	D	6 42	N	1 47	○	10½	10¾	Sco	rises	—	morn

APRIL hath 30 days. [1942



The sun was warm but the wind was chill.
You know how it is with an April day
When the sun is out and the wind is still,
You're one month on in the middle of May.
But if you so much as dare to speak,
A cloud comes over the sunlit arch,
A wind comes off the frozen peak,
And you're two months back in the middle of March.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	All Fools Day. Tides {10.5 10.7 Clear	Set out new fruit trees with same side to south as was to south before. Plan to graft 15–30th.
2	Th.	Maundy Thurs. 1st D. of Passover. Tides {10.6 — Rain	
3	Fr.	Good Friday. ☌ ☍ ♃. {11.0 10.6 Windy	Hoop and rail your berry bushes.
4	Sa.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. ☾ in Peri. Tides {11.2 10.4 then	Reset fence posts — mend walls and fences.
5	D	Easter Sunday. {11.1 10.0 warmer.	Mulch strawberry beds.
6	M.	Army Day. Bl herons arr. Vinal Haven, Me. {10 8 9.6	Go easy on tracking mud into kitchen if you want to keep in right with the cook. Leave your boots outside and your slippers by the door.
7	Tu.	☾ runs low. Tides {10.4 9.2 Look	
8	W.	P. T. Barnum d. (1891 7th). Tides {10.0 9.0 out	Go over winter killed grass patches and seed.
9	Th.	Denmark occ., 1940. Tides {9.7 8.9 for	
10	Fr.	N. Y. Trib. fd., 1841. Tides {9.6 9.1 frosts.	Look not to leeward for fine weather.
11	Sa.	☌ ☿ ☾. Gen. Canby murd., 1873. Tides {9.7 9.4	Have the children watch the hollow old apple for the blue-bird.
12	D	Low S. 1st af. E. {9.8 9.7 Rain.	Tend to your bulls and rams.
13	M.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. W. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.9 9.9 Wind	Uncover root plants.
14	Tu.	Pan American -Cuckoo-Day. ☌ ☿ ☾. Tides {9.9 10.1 then	The woods are drying up—watch all fires carefully.
15	W.	Sardines running, Eastport, Me. Tides {9.8 10.1 fine.	
16	Th.	Geese flying north. {9.6 — Pleasant enough	And get to your ploughing. John Young Doak of Snow Hill, Maryland, will be a comfort to you in this task. Sixty-two years ago, he and five others plowed a furrow on foot for 800 miles alongside the railroad tracks between Wilson, Kansas and Denver, Colorado.
17	Fr.	"Peepers" are peeping. Tides {10.0 9.4 for Spring	
18	Sa.	☌ ♄ ♃. ☌ ☉ ☾. Tides {9.8 9.1 birds.	
19	D	2nd af. E. Patriot's Day. ☾ in Apo. ☿ in ♓	
20	M.	☌ ☿ ☉ Sup. ☌ ☍ ☾. {9.8 8.4 | 19th ☌ ♃ ☾. {9 6 8.7	
21	Tu.	☾ runs high. Yugoslavs part., 1941 (18th). Tides {9.0 8.2	
22	W.	See 6 stars in Pleiades? Tides {8.7 8.0 Cooler	
23	Th.	St. George. Fast Day, N.H. or next Th. ☿ in ♓. {8 5 7.9	
24	Fr.	Maple sap stops. Tides {8.5 8.1 with	
25	Sa.	St. Mark. Major Rogation Day. Tides {8.6 8.5	
26	D	3rd S. a. Ea. Tides {8.9 9.0 rain.	
27	M.	☌ ♆ ☾. ☿ in Peri. Tides {9.3 9.6	
28	Tu.	☌ ☉ ♄. ☾ on Eq. D.S.T. begins if it hasn't already. {9.7 10.3	
29	W.	Baltimore and Wash. quake, 1852. {10.2 10.9 Falling	
30	Th.	Tides {10.5 11.4 weather.	

Weather, wind, women, and fortune change like the moon.

In 1941 Mr. Doak's son, Walter, will duplicate the trip in a tractor-drawn plow. Walter will be accompanied by a truck and trailer, and will plow a furrow 12 inches deep and 14 inches wide. Walter will be 60 years old when he makes the trip.

Have you renewed your subscription to your local paper and farm journal yet? Do it without delay.

Now is the time to get at your spring cleaning, madam.

1942] MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
	1	15N.02	7	16 46	13	18 21	19	19 44	25	20 55
	2	15 20	8	17 03	14	18 35	20	19 57	26	21 06
	3	15 38	9	17 19	15	18 50	21	20 09	27	21 16
	4	15 55	10	17 35	16	19 04	22	20 21	28	21 26
	5	16 12	11	17 50	17	19 18	23	20 33	29	21 36
	6	16 29	12	18 06	18	19 31	24	20 44	30	21 45

☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 7 h. 13 m., morning, W.
● New Moon, 15th day, 12 h. 45 m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 23rd day, 4 h. 11 m., morning, W.
○ Full Moon, 30th day, 12 h. 29 m., morning, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea. Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea. Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
121	1	Fr.	4 39	D	6 44	N	1 48	16	11¼	11¾	Sco	7 44	N	12 03
122	2	Sa.	4 38	D	6 45	N	1 48	17	—	0¼	Sgr	8 55	O	1 01
123	3	S.	4 37	D	6 46	N	1 49	18	0½	1	Sgr	10 02	O	2 02
124	4	M.	4 35	D	6 47	N	1 49	19	1¼	2	Cap	11 03	O	3 03
125	5	Tu.	4 34	D	6 48	N	1 50	20	2¼	3	Cap	11 55	O	4 03
126	6	W.	4 33	D	6 49	N	1 50	21	3¼	4	Aqr	morn	—	5 00
127	7	Th.	4 32	C	6 50	O	1 50	22	4¼	5	Aqr	12 39	N	5 55
128	8	Fr.	4 30	C	6 51	O	1 51	23	5¼	6	Aqr	1 19	M	6 46
129	9	Sa.	4 29	C	6 52	O	1 52	24	6½	7	Psc	1 53	L	7 35
130	10	S.	4 28	C	6 53	O	1 52	25	7½	8	Psc	2 25	K	8 21
131	11	M.	4 27	C	6 54	O	1 53	26	8½	8¾	Ari	2 55	I	9 07
132	12	Tu.	4 26	C	6 56	O	1 53	27	9¼	9½	Ari	3 24	H	9 51
133	13	W.	4 25	C	6 57	O	1 54	28	10	10¼	Tau	3 53	F	10 36
134	14	Th.	4 24	C	6 58	O	1 55	29	10¾	11	Tau	sets	—	11 21
135	15	Fr.	4 23	C	6 59	O	1 55	●	11½	11½	Tau	7 19	N	12 06
136	16	Sa.	4 21	C	7 00	O	1 56	2	—	0	G'm	8 14	O	12 52
137	17	S.	4 20	C	7 01	O	1 56	3	0¼	0¾	G'm	9 05	O	1 39
138	18	M.	4 19	C	7 02	O	1 57	4	0¾	1½	Cnc	9 53	O	2 27
139	19	Tu.	4 19	B	7 03	P	1 58	5	1½	2	Cnc	10 37	O	3 14
140	20	W.	4 18	B	7 04	P	1 58	6	2¼	2¾	Leo	11 17	O	4 02
141	21	Th.	4 17	B	7 05	P	1 59	7	3	3½	Leo	11 54	N	4 49
142	22	Fr.	4 16	B	7 06	P	1 59	8	3¾	4½	Leo	morn	—	5 36
143	23	Sa.	4 15	B	7 07	P	2 00	9	4¾	5¼	Vir	12 29	M	6 23
144	24	S.	4 14	B	7 08	P	2 01	10	5½	6¼	Vir	1 01	L	7 11
145	25	M.	4 14	B	7 08	P	2 01	11	6½	7	Lib	1 33	J	8 00
146	26	Tu.	4 13	B	7 09	P	2 02	12	7½	8	Lib	2 06	I	8 51
147	27	W.	4 12	B	7 10	P	2 03	13	8½	8¾	Sco	2 41	G	9 45
148	28	Th.	4 11	B	7 11	P	2 04	14	9¼	9½	Sco	3 17	F	10 42
149	29	Fr.	4 11	B	7 12	P	2 05	15	10¼	10½	Sgr	rises	—	11 43
150	30	Sa.	4 10	B	7 13	P	2 05	○	11	11¼	Sgr	7 42	O	morn
151	31	S.	4 10	B	7 14	P	2 06	16	0	—	Sgr	8 49	O	12 45

MAY hath 31 days. [1942



Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,
Like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night;
And make us happy in the happy bees,
The swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird
That suddenly above the bees is heard,
The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,
And off a blossom in mid air stands still.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	St. Philip & St. James. Tides 10.7 11.7 *Fair.*	Better spare at the brim than at the bottom.
2	Sa.	Dewey dest. Span. (1st) 1898 ☾ in Peri. 10.7 — *Rain.*	
3	D	4th S. a. Ea. Frisco fire, 1851. Tides 11.7 10.5	Plant 8th to 15th. Decoration Day should find you done.
4	M.	Arbor Day (R.I.) ♂ ☌ ☉ ☾ runs low 11.5 10.1 *Windy*	
5	Tu.	♂ ☌ ♄. Mackerel in markets. Tides 11.1 9.8 *then*	Don't put out your bees until the red maples are in bloom.
6	W.	Thoreau d. 1862. Tides 10.5 9.5 *fine.*	Turn cattle into the woods.
7	Th.	Lusitania sunk, 1917. Tides 10.1 9.8	Going a-Maying?
8	Fr.	☿ Gr. Hel.. Lat N. Am. Bible Soc. fd., 1816. Tides 9.7 9.2	Sage set now will grow always.
9	Sa.	Scup off Martha's Vineyard. Tides 9.4 9.3 *Good*	
10	D	Rogation S. Luxembourg occ., 1940. Tides 9.8 9.5	Plant white beans for if you be a true Yankee you'll not dislike pudding and beans next winter once or twice a week.
11	M.	♂ ☌ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides 9.3 9.7 *planting*	
12	Tu.	Mother's Day. Tides 9.3 9.9 *days.*	
13	W.	Boston Transcript d. 1941 (14th). Tides 9.8 10.0 *Cooler.*	The custom of planting the pumpkin in the front yard along with the shrubbery, says Mark Twain, is fast going out of vogue; for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin as a shade tree is a failure.
14	Th.	Ascension Day. Netherlands occ., 1940. 9.2 10.0	
15	Fr.	♂ ☉ ☾. ♂ ♄ ☾. Tides 9.1 9.9 *Chilly*	
16	Sa.	♂ ☌ ☾. 1st Cath. Chapel, Maine, 1828. — 9.0 *winds.*	
17	D	Sun. a. As. ♂ ☊ ☾. ☾ in Apo. 9.8 8.9	
18	M.	☿ Gr. elong. E. ☾ Runs high. Tides 9.7 8.7	Pinch off half the fruit appearing on your grape vines.
19	Tu.	Newburyport fire, 1934. ♂ ♂ ☾. Tides 9.5 8.5	
20	W.	Haking season beg. Me. coast. Tides 9.2 8.3 *Clear*	A mess of dandelions will be beneficial all round just now.
21	Th.	♂ ☉ ☉. Ct. Puritans owned Newark, 1666. 9.0 8.3	
22	Fr.	Shebuoth. Tides 8.8 8.3 *between*	Our guess is that the apple trees will be in bloom at latitudes of Mansfield, Mass., about May 17.
23	Sa.	♂ ♄ ☉. Brockton bec. city, 1881. Tides 8.7 8.5	
24	D	Whit S. Pentecost. ☿ in Aph. 8.7 8.8	When the shad bush is in bloom and young oak leaves are as large as the ears of a squirrel — then plant your corn.
25	M.	♂ ☿ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides 8.9 9.4 *showers.*	
26	Tu.	Men wore ruffles, 1825. Tides 9.2 10.0 *Unseas-*	
27	W.	Belgium occupied, 1940 — Bismark sunk, 1941. 9.6 10.7 *onable*	
28	Th.	Dionne "quints" b. 1934. Tides 9.9 11.8 *weather.*	Superstitious? Then sow all root seeds downward before the new of the moon.
29	Fr.	Patrick Henry b. 1736. Tides 10.3 11.7 *Rain.*	
30	Sa.	Memorial Day. ☾ in Perl. 10.5 11.9 [31st ☾ runs low.	The foot of the owner is the best manure for the land.
31	D	Trinity Su. ☿ Stat. in R.A. ☿ in ♊. 10.6 —	

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
1	22N.02	7	22 44	13	23 12	19	23 26	25	23 24
2	22 10	8	22 50	14	23 16	20	23 26	26	23 22
3	22 18	9	22 55	15	23 18	21	23 27	27	23 20
4	22 25	10	23 00	16	23 21	22	23 27	28	23 18
5	22 32	11	23 05	17	23 23	23	23 26	29	23 15
6	22 38	12	23 09	18	23 24	24	23 25	30	23 11

☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, 4 h. 26 m., evening, W.
● New Moon, 13th day, 4 h. 2 m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 3 h. 44 m., evening, E.
○ Full Moon, 28th day, 7 h. 9 m., morning, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twi-light h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
152	1	M.	4 09	B	7 14	P	2 07	17	0¼	0¾	Cap	9 46	O	1 47
153	2	Tu.	4 09	B	7 15	P	2 08	18	1	1¾	Cap	10 35	O	2 49
154	3	W.	4 08	B	7 16	P	2 08	19	2	2¾	Aqr	11 18	N	3 47
155	4	Th.	4 08	B	7 17	P	2 09	20	3	3½	Aqr	11 56	L	4 41
156	5	Fr.	4 07	B	7 17	P	2 09	21	4	4½	Psc	morn	—	5 32
157	6	Sa.	4 07	A	7 18	Q	2 10	22	5	5½	Psc	12 29	K	6 20
158	7	S.	4 07	A	7 19	Q	2 11	23	6	6½	Ari	12 59	J	7 06
159	8	M.	4 07	A	7 19	Q	2 11	24	7	7½	Ari	1 28	H	7 50
160	9	Tu.	4 06	A	7 20	Q	2 12	25	8	8¼	Tau	1 58	G	8 35
161	10	W.	4 06	A	7 20	Q	2 12	26	8¾	9¼	Tau	2 28	F	9 19
162	11	Th.	4 06	A	7 21	Q	2 13	27	9¾	9¾	Tau	3 01	D	10 04
163	12	Fr.	4 06	A	7 22	Q	2 14	28	10¼	10½	G'm	3 36	C	10 50
164	13	Sa.	4 06	A	7 22	Q	2 14	●	11	11¼	G'm	sets	—	11 37
165	14	S.	4 06	A	7 22	Q	2 14	1	11¾	11¾	Cnc	7 50	O	12 24
166	15	M.	4 06	A	7 23	Q	2 15	2	—	0¼	Cnc	8 36	O	1 12
167	16	Tu.	4 06	A	7 23	Q	2 15	3	0½	1	Cnc	9 18	O	1 59
168	17	W.	4 06	A	7 24	Q	2 15	4	1	1¾	Leo	9 56	N	2 46
169	18	Th.	4 06	A	7 24	Q	2 16	5	1¾	2¼	Leo	10 31	M	3 33
170	19	Fr.	4 06	A	7 24	Q	2 16	6	2½	3	Vir	11 03	L	4 19
171	20	Sa.	4 06	A	7 25	Q	2 16	7	3¼	3¾	Vir	11 35	K	5 06
172	21	S.	4 06	A	7 25	Q	2 16	8	4	4¾	Lib	morn	—	5 53
173	22	M.	4 06	A	7 25	Q	2 16	9	5	5½	Lib	12 06	I	6 42
174	23	Tu.	4 07	A	7 25	Q	2 16	10	6	6½	Lib	12 38	H	7 32
175	24	W.	4 07	A	7 25	Q	2 16	11	7	7½	Sco	1 13	F	8 26
176	25	Th.	4 07	A	7 25	Q	2 16	12	8	8¼	Sco	1 51	E	9 23
177	26	Fr.	4 07	A	7 25	Q	2 16	13	9	9¼	Sgr	2 36	D	10 24
178	27	Sa.	4 07	A	7 26	Q	2 16	14	9¾	10	Cap	3 27	C	11 27
179	28	S.	4 08	A	7 26	Q	2 16	15	10¾	11	Cap	rises	—	morn
180	29	M.	4 08	A	7 25	Q	2 16	○	11½	0	Cap	8 26	O	12 30
181	30	Tu.	4 09	A	7 25	Q	2 16	16	—	0½	Aqr	9 13	N	1 31

JUNE hath 30 days. [1942



By June our brook's run out of song and speed.
Sought for much after that, it will be found
Either to have gone groping underground
(And taken with it all the Hyla breed
That shouted in the mist a month ago,
Like ghosts of sleigh-bells in a ghost of snow)—
Or flourished and come up in jewel-weed,
Weak foliage that is blown upon and bent
Even against the way its waters went.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	Nicomede. Tides {12.0 / 10.5	*Sunny*
2	Tu.	Hen clam Soc. fd., Saco, Me., 1810. Tides {11.7 / 10.3	*days.*
3	W.	Tides {11.2 / 10 0	*Cool,*
4	Th.	Corpus Christi. Tides {10.7 / 9.7	*rain*
5	Fr.	Battle of France, 1940. Tides {10.1 / 9.5	*then*
6	Sa.	100° — 1925. Tides {9.5 / 9.4	
7	D	1st. S. af. Tr. ☌ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. ☾ on Eq. {9.1 / 9.3	
8	M.	♆ Stat. 42° — in R.A. 1932. Tides {8.9 / 9.4	*clearing.*
9	Tu.	Laurel blooms, Norway occ., 1940. Tides {8.8 / 9.5	
10	W.	☌ ☿ ☾. ☿ in Aph. Tides {8.7 / 9.6	*Looks*
11	Th.	St. Barnabas. ☌ ♁ ☾. {8.7 / 9.7	*stormy.*
12	Fr.	☌ ♄ ☾. ☌ ☿ ☉ Inf. Tides {8.7 / 9.8	
13	Sa.	☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ in Apo. Tides {8.7 / 9.8	*Clear.*
14	D	2d S. a. Tr. Flag Day. ☌ ♅ ☾. ☾ runs high. {8.7 / 9.8	
15	M.	♀ Gr. Hel. ♀ Lat. S. Strawberries ripe. {— / 8.7	*Rain.*
16	Tu.	Father's Day. Tides {9.8 / 8.7	
17	W.	Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775. ☌ ☌ ☾. {9.6 / 8.6	*Early*
18	Th.	□ ♆ ☉. Tides {9.4 / 8.6	*hot*
19	Fr.	Maximilian exec. 1867. Tides {9.3 / 8 6	*sultry*
20	Sa.	Last day of Spring. Tides {9.1 / 8.7	*spell.*
21	D	3rd a. Tr. SUMMER BEGINS. ☉ ♋. Longest Day. {8.9 / 8.9	
22	M.	☾ on Eq. Russia inv., 1941. {8.9 / 9.8	[21st ☌ ♆ ☾.
23	Tu.	Minnesota tornado, 1919 (22nd). {8.9 / 9.7	*Calm.*
24	W.	St. John, Bapt. ☿ Stat. in R.A. {9.1 / 10.2	*Showery.*
25	Th.	Salem fire, 1914. ☌ ♅ ☉. Tides {9.3 / 10.3	*Calm,*
26	Fr.	Cholera in N. Y., 1832. {9.6 / 11.3	*foggy.*
27	Sa.	☾ in Peri. Tides {10.0 / 11.7	*Clear.*
28	D	4th S. af. Tr. ☾ runs low. {10.3 / 12.0	*Windy.*
29	M.	St. Peter & St. Paul. ☌ ☿ ♁. {10.4 / 11.9	*Warm.*
30	Tu.	Yellow fever New Orleans, 1855. Tides {— / 10.5	*Dry.*

Neglect of agriculture causes most of the world's ills.

There is a hoe of modern use in this country, says the O.F.A. for 1831, called a prong hoe and by some, a cultivator. It is considered an excellent instrument. Use it, son, this month.

Watch your bees don't swarm and fly away . . . 10:00 A.M., we are told, is when they are most apt to start.

Wean colts this month, 1st, 6th, 27th, 28th, you "moonites."

Stick early peas and set bean poles.

Pull up the ragweed.

Patch up those leaky roofs.

If Friday be clear, for Sunday have no fear.

This is the lovers' month.

"All our troubles," said Count Tolstoi, "come from the fact that we think there are circumstances in which men may deal with human beings without love. One may deal with things without love; one may cut down trees, make bricks, hammer iron without love, but you cannot deal with men without it."

Treat your manure pile so it won't breed house flies.

Birch bark around your very little peach and cherry trees will protect them.

Late application of fertilizer will do good now.

And when it rains pottage, hold out your dish.

1942] JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
1	23N.07	7	22 36	13	21 51	19	20 53	25	19 42
2	23 03	8	22 30	14	21 42	20	20 42	26	19 29
3	22 59	9	22 23	15	21 33	21	20 31	27	19 15
4	22 54	10	22 16	16	21 24	22	20 19	28	19 02
5	22 48	11	22 08	17	21 14	23	20 07	29	18 47
6	22 43	12	22 00	18	21 04	24	19 54	30	18 33

☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, 3 h. 58 m., morning, E.
● New Moon, 13th day, 7 h. 3 m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 12 h. 13 m., morning, W.
○ Full Moon, 27th day, 2 h. 14 m., evening, E.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twi-light h. m.	☽'s Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
182	1	W.	4 10	A	7 25	Q	2 16	17	12¾	1½	Aqr	9 53	M	2 29
183	2	Th.	4 10	A	7 25	Q	2 15	18	1¾	2¼	Psc	10 29	L	3 23
184	3	Fr.	4 11	A	7 25	Q	2 15	19	2½	3¼	Psc	11 01	J	4 14
185	4	Sa.	4 11	A	7 25	Q	2 15	20	3½	4¼	Ari	11 32	I	5 02
186	5	S.	4 12	A	7 24	Q	2 15	22	4½	5	Ari	morn	—	5 48
187	6	M.	4 13	A	7 24	Q	2 14	23	5½	6	Ari	12 02	G	6 33
188	7	Tu.	4 13	A	7 24	Q	2 13	24	6½	7	Tau	12 31	F	7 17
189	8	W.	4 14	A	7 24	Q	2 13	25	7½	7¾	Tau	1 03	E	8 02
190	9	Th.	4 15	B	7 23	P	2 12	26	8¼	8½	G'm	1 37	D	8 48
191	10	Fr.	4 15	B	7 23	P	2 11	27	9¼	9¼	G'm	2 15	C	9 34
192	11	Sa.	4 16	B	7 22	P	2 10	28	10	10	G'm	2 57	C	10 21
193	12	S.	4 17	B	7 22	P	2 09	29	10½	10¾	Cnc	3 42	C	11 09
194	13	M.	4 18	B	7 21	P	2 08	●	11¼	11¼	Cnc	sets	—	11 57
195	14	Tu.	4 18	B	7 21	P	2 08	1	0	0	Leo	7 57	N	12 44
196	15	W.	4 19	B	7 20	P	2 07	2	—	0½	Leo	8 33	N	1 32
197	16	Th.	4 20	B	7 19	P	2 06	3	0¾	1¼	Vir	9 06	M	2 18
198	17	Fr.	4 21	B	7 19	P	2 05	4	1¼	1¾	Vir	9 37	K	3 04
199	18	Sa.	4 22	B	7 18	P	2 04	5	2	2½	Vir	10 08	J	3 51
200	19	S.	4 23	B	7 17	P	2 04	6	2¾	3¼	Lib	10 39	H	4 38
201	20	M.	4 23	B	7 16	P	2 03	7	3½	4¼	Lib	11 12	G	5 26
202	21	Tu.	4 24	B	7 16	P	2 02	8	4½	5	Sco	11 48	F	6 17
203	22	W.	4 25	B	7 15	P	2 01	9	5½	6	Sco	morn	—	7 11
204	23	Th.	4 26	B	7 14	P	2 01	10	6½	7	Sgr	12 28	D	8 08
205	24	Fr.	4 27	B	7 13	P	2 00	12	7½	8	Sgr	1 14	C	9 08
206	25	Sa.	4 28	B	7 12	P	1 59	13	8½	9	Cap	2 09	C	10 10
207	26	S.	4 29	B	7 11	P	1 58	14	9½	9¾	Cap	3 09	C	11 11
208	27	M.	4 30	C	7 10	O	1 57	○	10½	10¾	Cap	4 16	C	morn
209	28	Tu.	4 31	C	7 09	O	1 57	15	11¼	11¾	Aqr	rises	—	12 11
210	29	W.	4 32	C	7 08	O	1 56	16	—	0¼	Aqr	8 25	L	1 09
211	30	Th.	4 33	C	7 07	O	1 56	17	0½	1	Psc	9 00	J	2 02
212	31	Fr.	4 34	C	7 06	O	1 55	18	1¼	2	Psc	9 32	I	2 53

JULY hath 31 days. [1942



Here come the real stars to fill the upper skies,
And here on earth come emulating flies,
That though they never equal stars in size
(And they were never really stars at heart)
Achieve at times a very star-like start.
Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides {11.7 10.4 *Humid*	Plough your fallows as much as possible while the dew is on.
2	Th.	Visitation V. St. Elizabeth Tides {11.2 10.2 *and*	
3	Fr.	♂ ☍ ♄. Tides {10 6 9.9 *windy.*	Gather now the herbs you wish to preserve through the winter.
4	Sa.	Independence Day. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.9 9.6 *Clear.*	
5	D	5th S. a. Tr. ⊕ in Aph. {9.8 9.4	Sow peas for the last time south of Northern Massachusetts.
6	M.	☿ Greatest elong. W. Tides {8.8 9.2 *Real*	
7	Tu.	Tides {8.4 9.1 *hot*	Let early cucumbers nearest the root remain for source of next year's seeds.
8	W.	Iceland occ. by U. S. Tides {8.2 9.2 *between*	
9	Th.	♂ ☉ ☾. ♂ ♄ ☾. End Fch. Rep., 1940. {8.2 9.8	Cut and bark bass wood now. It'll last like iron.
10	Fr.	♂ ☿ ☾. ☾ in Apo. {8.3 9.4 *thunder*	Thin out pears and apples.
11	Sa.	♂ ☿ ☾. U. S. Marines est., 1798. {8.4 9.6 *storms.*	Keep the very young children and your dogs apart during the hot sultry weather. The only way Buster can talk, you know, is with his teeth.
12	D	6th S. af. Tr. ♂ ♅ ☾. ☾ runs high. {8.5 9.7	
13	M.	☽ in Aph. Thorean mecca (12th). Tides {8.6 9.8	
14	Tu.	Holy Cross Coll. bt., 1852. Tides {8.8 9.9 *Rain is*	
15	W.	St. Swithin ☽ ☽ ☾. {— 8.9 *promised.*	Dig early potatoes.
16	Th.	The Old Homestead perf. at Swanzea, N. H., 17–19th. Tides {9.8 9.0	From the 19th to end of August best time to bud young fruit trees.
17	Fr.	Tides {9.7 9.1 *Stormy.*	
18	Sa.	♂ ☿ ♅. ♂ ♆ ☾. Tides {9.6 9.2	Spider webs indicate a storm—and are a sure index of state of air for several days to come.
19	D	7th S. af. Tr. ☾ on Eq. Dog days begin. {9.4 9.3	
20	M.	St. Margaret. ☿ in ♌. Tides {9.2 9.4	
21	Tu.	Pittsburg riots, 1877. Tides {9.0 9.6 *Fine.*	Don't forget your heifers and the old bull.
22	W.	St. Mary Magdalene. Tides {8.9 9.9	
23	Th.	1st Eng. newspaper, 1588. Tides {8.9 10.8 *Lowery*	A recession is a period in which you tighten up your belt.
24	Fr.	☿ in Peri. Tides {9.1 10.7	
25	Sa.	St. James. ☾ runs low. {9.4 11.1	A depression is a time in which you have no belt to tighten.
26	D	8th S. af. Tr. St. Anne. ☾ in Per. {9.8 11.5	
27	M.	Boys wore striped black and yellow trousers, 1828. Tides {10.1 11.7	When you have no pants to hold up, it's a panic.
28	Tu.	Tides {10.4 11.7 *weather.*	There's more farmers dead of liquor than from haying. But the combination's sure fire.
29	W.	Boston fire, 1856. Tides {— 10.5	
30	Th.	Henry Ford b. 1863. {11.6 10.6 *Changeable.*	Looks like a prosperous autumn.
31	Fr.	Horatio Bonar d. 1889. Tides {11.0 10.3	

1942] AUGUST, Eighth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′
1	18N.04	7	16 28	13	14 43	19	12 50	25	10 49
2	17 49	8	16 10	14	14 25	20	12 30	26	10 28
3	17 33	9	15 54	15	14 06	21	12 10	27	10 07
4	17 17	10	15 37	16	13 48	22	11 50	28	9 46
5	17 01	11	15 19	17	13 29	23	11 30	29	9 25
6	16 45	12	15 01	18	13 09	24	11 10	30	9 04

☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 6 h. 4 m., evening, E.
● New Moon, 11th day, 9 h. 28 m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 6 h. 30 m., morning, E.
○ Full Moon, 25th day, 10 h. 46 m., evening, E.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
213	1	Sa.	4 35	C	7 05	O	1 54	19	2¼	2¾	Ari	10 03	H	3 42
214	2	♋	4 36	C	7 04	O	1 53	20	3	3½	Ari	10 33	G	4 28
215	3	M.	4 37	C	7 02	O	1 53	21	4	4½	Tau	11 05	E	5 13
216	4	Tu.	4 38	C	7 01	O	1 52	22	4¾	5¼	Tau	11 38	D	5 58
217	5	W.	4 39	C	7 00	O	1 52	23	5¾	6¼	Tau	morn	—	6 44
218	6	Th.	4 40	C	6 59	O	1 51	24	6¾	7¼	G'm	12 15	D	7 30
219	7	Fr.	4 41	C	6 57	O	1 50	25	7¾	8	G'm	12 54	C	8 17
220	8	Sa.	4 42	D	6 56	N	1 50	26	8½	8¾	Cnc	1 38	C	9 04
221	9	♋	4 43	D	6 55	N	1 49	27	9¼	9½	Cnc	2 27	C	9 52
222	10	M.	4 44	D	6 53	N	1 48	28	10	10¼	Leo	3 20	C	10 40
223	11	Tu.	4 46	D	6 52	N	1 48	●	10¾	11	Leo	4 15	C	11 28
224	12	W.	4 47	D	6 51	N	1 47	1	11½	11½	Leo	sets	—	12 16
225	13	Th.	4 48	D	6 49	N	1 47	2	0	—	Vir	7 41	L	1 02
226	14	Fr.	4 49	D	6 48	N	1 46	3	0¼	0¾	Vir	8 13	J	1 49
227	15	Sa.	4 50	D	6 46	N	1 46	4	1	1¼	Lib	8 44	I	2 36
228	16	♋	4 51	D	6 45	N	1 45	5	1¾	2	Lib	9 17	G	3 24
229	17	M.	4 52	D	6 44	N	1 45	6	2½	2¾	Sco	9 50	F	4 14
230	18	Tu.	4 53	E	6 42	M	1 44	7	3¼	3¾	Sco	10 28	E	5 06
231	19	W.	4 54	E	6 40	M	1 44	8	4¼	4½	Sgr	11 10	D	6 00
232	20	Th.	4 55	E	6 39	M	1 44	9	5¼	5½	Sgr	morn	—	6 57
233	21	Fr.	4 56	E	6 37	M	1 43	10	6¼	6½	Cap	12 00	C	7 56
234	22	Sa.	4 57	E	6 36	M	1 43	11	7¼	7¾	Cap	12 55	C	8 57
235	23	♋	4 58	E	6 34	M	1 42	12	8¼	8¾	Aqr	1 57	C	9 55
236	24	M.	4 59	E	6 33	M	1 42	13	9¼	9¾	Aqr	3 05	C	10 53
237	25	Tu.	5 00	E	6 31	M	1 42	○	10¼	10½	Psc	4 14	D	11 48
238	26	W.	5 02	E	6 29	M	1 41	14	11	11½	Psc	rises	—	morn
239	27	Th.	5 03	F	6 28	L	1 41	15	11¾	—	Psc	7 29	J	12 40
240	28	Fr.	5 04	F	6 26	L	1 40	16	0¼	0¾	Ari	8 01	H	1 30
241	29	Sa.	5 05	F	6 25	L	1 40	17	1	1½	Ari	8 32	G	2 19
242	30	♋	5 06	F	6 23	L	1 40	18	1¾	2¼	Ari	9 04	F	3 05
243	31	M.	5 07	F	6 21	L	1 39	19	2½	3	Tau	9 36	E	3 52

AUGUST hath 31 days. [1942



The rain to the wind said
'You push and I'll pelt'.
They so smote the garden bed
That the flowers actually knelt,
And lay lodged—though not dead.
I know how the flowers felt.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	Lammas Day. ☌♀♃. ☾ on Eq. {10.4 10.0 *Misty*	The best way to weather a hot spell is to keep busy.
2	D	9th S. a. Tr. ☌☿☉ Sup. {9.8 9.6	Get around a drought by deep cultivation.
3	M.	St. Stephen. Tides {9.1 9.3 *mornings.*	Plough weak lands and let lay up in ridges.
4	Tu.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides {8.6 9.0 *Watch*	Muck from your dried up frog ponds makes fine gardens—and fields. Mix with hen manure and slaked lime.
5	W.	☌♁☾. 1st "talkie," 1920. {8.1 8.8 *your*	Sow winter turnips.
6	Th.	Transfiguration ☌♄☾. Tides {7.9 8.8 *wells.*	Dig out rocks, improve your water supply and ice pond.
7	Fr.	☾ in Apo. Tides {7.9 9.0	Kill out woodchucks.
8	Sa.	☾ runs high. Tides {8.0 9.2 *Warm*	Arrange for at least one trip to the shore or mountains with the whole family. Your mutual health requires it.
9	D	10th S. a. Tr. ☌♃☾. ☌♀☾. {8.2 9.4	Cure for bed bugs? On the last Friday of August before retiring, take a mouse's left ear and wrap in a four leaf clover, fold in clean linen rag, and hide in secret place. Scour bedsteads and keep clean and rub a little unguentum with a feather into holes. It is said this is certain cure.
10	M.	St. Lawrence. ♀ in ♌. {8.5 9.7 *muggy*	
11	Tu.	☉ Part. Ecl. inv. in U.S. Trad. Shooting star display (fr. 9th). {8.8 9.9	
12	W.	☌☿☾. Tides {9.1 10.0 *spell on*	
13	Th.	☌♂☾. Gt. storm Atlantic coast, 1873. {9.8 — *coast.*	
14	Fr.	☌Ψ☾. Tides {10.1 9.5	
15	Sa.	Assumption. ☾ on Eq. Tides {10.1 9.7 *Fine.*	
16	D	11th S. a. Tr. Bat. Bennington, Vt. 1777. {9.9 9.8	Water those new trees set out this spring.
17	M.	Blandin crossed Niagara on tight rope, 1859. {9.7 9.9 *Windy.*	Moon-arians will be cutting brush and ferns this month (8th, 9th, 14–16).
18	Tu.	Tides {9.4 9.9 *Cool, then*	Radishes, spinach, lettuce, cabbage, beets and carrots will still do all right if sown now (15th).
19	W.	☌☿♂. Tides {9.1 9.9 *rainy.*	Put some of your strawberry plants in small pots now. Later on, before the cold weather, repot in six inch pots. Keep off runners and give plenty of water as fruit ripens during winter in the house.
20	Th.	"Shorts" first app. in Brattleboro, Vt., 1929 (1st). Tides {8.9 10.0	
21	Fr.	Count Rumford d. 1814. Tides {8.8 10.2 *Cooler.*	
22	Sa.	☾ runs low. Dog days end Tides {9.0 10.5	
23	D	12th S. a. Tr. ☾ in Peri. {9.8 10.8 *Clear*	
24	M.	St. Bartholomew. Tides {9.7 11.1 *then*	
25	Tu.	St. James. ☾ Total Eclipse. Tides {10.1 11.8 *looks*	
26	W.	Terr. storm — Grand Banks, 1883. {10.5 11.8 *like rain.*	
27	Th.	☿ in ♍. Tides {10.6 — *Cool*	
28	Fr.	St. Augustine. □♁☉. ☾ on Eq. {11.1 10.6	
29	Sa.	John the Baptist beheaded. Tides {10.7 10.4 *and*	
30	D	13th S. a. Tr. ☌☿Ψ. {10.2 10.0 *fine*	
31	M.	Tides {9.6 9.6 *again.*	

1942] SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
1	8N. 21	7	6 08	13	3 51	19	1 33	25	0 47
2	7 59	8	5 45	14	3 28	20	1 09	26	1 11
3	7 37	9	5 23	15	3 05	21	0 46	27	1 34
4	7 15	10	5 00	16	2 42	22	0N. 23	28	1 58
5	6 53	11	4 37	17	2 19	23	0S. 01	29	2 21
6	6 30	12	4 14	18	1 56	24	0 24	30	2 44

☾ Last Quarter, 2nd day, 10 h. 42 m., morning, W.
● New Moon, 10th day, 10 h. 53 m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 11 h. 56 m., morning, E.
○ Full Moon, 24th day, 9 h. 34 m., morning, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twi-light h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
244	1	Tu.	5 08	F	6 20	L	1 39	20	3½	3¾	Tau	10 12	D	4 38
245	2	W.	5 09	F	6 18	L	1 39	21	4¼	4½	G'm	10 50	C	5 24
246	3	Th.	5 10	F	6 16	L	1 39	22	5¼	5½	G'm	11 33	C	6 11
247	4	Fr.	5 11	F	6 14	L	1 38	23	6	6½	Cnc	morn	—	6 58
248	5	Sa.	5 12	G	6 13	K	1 38	24	7	7¼	Cnc	12 20	C	7 46
249	6	S.	5 13	G	6 11	K	1 38	25	8	8¼	Cnc	1 11	C	8 34
250	7	M.	5 14	G	6 09	K	1 38	26	8¾	9	Leo	2 05	C	9 22
251	8	Tu.	5 15	G	6 08	K	1 37	27	9½	9¾	Leo	3 04	D	10 10
252	9	W.	5 16	G	6 06	K	1 37	29	10¼	10½	Vir	4 04	E	10 57
253	10	Th.	5 17	G	6 04	K	1 37	●	10¾	11¼	Vir	sets	—	11 45
254	11	Fr.	5 18	G	6 02	K	1 37	1	11½	11¾	Lib	6 45	I	12 32
255	12	Sa.	5 20	G	6 01	K	1 36	2	—	0¼	Lib	7 18	I	1 21
256	13	S.	5 21	H	5 59	J	1 36	3	0½	0¾	Lib	7 51	H	2 11
257	14	M.	5 22	H	5 57	J	1 36	4	1¼	1½	Sco	8 28	F	3 02
258	15	Tu.	5 23	H	5 55	J	1 36	5	2	2½	Sco	9 09	E	3 56
259	16	W.	5 24	H	5 53	J	1 36	6	3	3¼	Sgr	9 56	D	4 52
260	17	Th.	5 25	H	5 52	J	1 36	7	3¾	4¼	Sgr	10 47	C	5 49
261	18	Fr.	5 26	H	5 50	J	1 35	8	4¾	5¼	Cap	11 46	C	6 47
262	19	Sa.	5 27	H	5 48	J	1 35	9	6	6¼	Cap	morn	—	7 45
263	20	S.	5 28	I	5 46	I	1 35	10	7	7½	Aqr	12 50	C	8 42
264	21	M.	5 29	I	5 45	I	1 35	11	8	8½	Aqr	1 57	D	9 37
265	22	Tu.	5 30	I	5 43	I	1 35	12	9	9½	Psc	3 06	E	10 29
266	23	W.	5 31	I	5 41	I	1 35	13	10	10¼	Psc	4 14	F	11 20
267	24	Th.	5 32	I	5 39	I	1 35	○	10¾	11	Psc	rises	—	morn
268	25	Fr.	5 33	I	5 38	I	1 34	14	11½	11¾	Ari	6 29	H	12 08
269	26	Sa.	5 34	I	5 36	I	1 34	15	—	0¼	Ari	7 00	F	12 56
270	27	S.	5 36	I	5 34	I	1 34	17	0½	1	Tau	7 33	E	1 43
271	28	M.	5 37	J	5 32	H	1 34	18	1¼	1½	Tau	8 07	D	2 30
272	29	Tu.	5 38	J	5 31	H	1 34	19	2	2½	G'm	8 46	C	3 17
273	30	W.	5 39	J	5 29	H	1 34	20	2¾	3¼	G'm	9 28	C	4 04

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days. [1942



Build soil. Turn the farm in upon itself
Until it can contain itself no more,
But sweating-full, drips wine and oil a little.
I will go to my run-out social mind
And be as unsocial with it as I can.
The thought I have, and my first impulse is
To take to market—I will turn it under.
The thought from that thought—I will turn it under.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	♂ ☉ ☾. Sawfly pest bad, 1937–40. Tides {8.9 9.2} *Flying*	One ounce of mirth is worth more than ten thousand tons weight of melancholy.
2	W.	♂ ♄ ☾. Tides {8.4 8.9} *clouds.*	
3	Th.	Manchester, N. H. fd., 1751. Tides {8.0 8.7} *Cooler*	Dig your potatoes when the skin will not slide if pushed hard by the thumb.
4	Fr.	☾ in Apo. ☾ runs high. Saxby Gale, 1869. {7 8 8.6} *then*	
5	Sa.	□ ♄ ☉. ♂ ♅ ☾. Tides {7.8 8.7} *warm*	Cut out your old raspberry and blackberry canes.
6	D	14th S. a. Tr. ☿ in Aph. {8.0 9.0} *muggy*	
7	M.	Labor Day. Tides {8.3 9.8} *spell*	Those fond of perry will take care of their pears and see them picked and pressed before October 15.
8	Tu.	Nat. of Vir. Mary. Tides {8.7 9.6} *which*	
9	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♅ in ♌. Galveston hurr., 1900. {9.2 10.0} *show-*	
10	Th.	☉ Part. eclip. inv. in U.S. ♎ Stat. in R.A. {9.6 10.2} *ers will*	The autumnal migration of the birds is now at its height.
11	Fr.	♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ Ψ ☾. ☾ on Eq. {9.9 10.8} *end.*	Destroy drones and wasps.
12	Sa.	Hebrew New Year. (Rosh Hoshanah) ♂ ☿ ☾. {— 10.2} *Now*	Ripen tomatoes in some shady place.
13	D	15th S. a. Tr. ♀ in Peri. {10.3 10.4} *cooler*	
14	M.	Election Day — Maine. Tides {10.2 10.5} *and*	Examine apple trees for borers.
15	Tu.	☿ Gr. elong. E. Tunbridge, Vt. "World's Fair." {9.9 10.5} *fine.*	Set out bulbs about the house, in garden, and in pots for winter.
16	W.	♂ ♂ Ψ. Tides {9.6 10.4} *Windy.*	The hyacinth is the gem of the window.
17	Th.	Am. Const. signed, 1789. Tides {9.8 10.2} *Real*	
18	Fr.	☾ in Peri. ☾ runs low. Tides {9.0 10.1} *storm*	Save best ears of sweet corn for seed.
19	Sa.	Eastern States Exp. (20–26th) Tides {8.9 10.1} *comes.*	It is said that if we have a thunder storm after the autumnal equinox, we shall have an open winter.
20	D	16th S. a. Tr. Tides {9.1 10.2} *South*	
21	M.	Yom Kippur. Tides {9.4 10.4} *wind*	After the first real frost, tar your trees against bugs . . . and have a look at your swamp maples' new fall dress.
22	Tu.	Hurr. & flood, N. E., 1938. Tides {9.8 10.6} *follows.*	
23	W.	♂ Ψ ☉. ☉ en. ♎. AUT. BEGINS {10.2 10.8} *Clear*	With children back at school, it'll pay to watch not only their clothes and cleanliness, but also their health. Nothing teaches as well as the good example.
24	Th.	☾ on Eq. Tides {10.5 10.7}	
25	Fr.	♄ Stat. in R. A. Vict. Lake George, 1755. {10.6 10.6} *cool*	
26	Sa.	1st day—F. of Tab. (Succoth) Tides {— 10.6}	
27	D	17th S. af. Tr. ☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. {10.2 10.4}	
28	M.	☿ Stat. in R. A. D.S.T. ends. Tides {9.8 10.0} *nice*	
29	Tu.	Michaelmas. ♂ ☉ ☾. St. Louis tornado, 1927. {9.3 9.3}	Oak apples on 29th forecast winter weather. "Nineteen more big storms to planting day."
30	W.	St. Jerome. ♂ ♄ ☾. {8 8 9.2} *weather.*	

2 sparrows on the same ear of corn are not long friends.

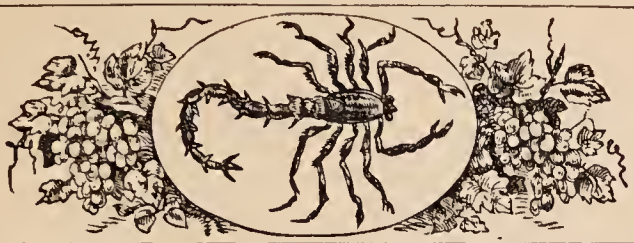
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′	Days.	° ′
	1	3s. 08	7	5 27	13	7 43	19	9 56	25	12 03
	2	3 31	8	5 50	14	8 05	20	10 17	26	12 24
	3	3 54	9	6 12	15	8 28	21	10 39	27	12 44
	4	4 17	10	6 35	16	8 50	22	11 00	28	13 04
	5	4 40	11	6 58	17	9 12	23	11 21	29	13 24
	6	5 04	12	7 21	18	9 34	24	11 42	30	13 44

☾ Last Quarter, 2nd day, 5 h. 27 m., morning, E.
● New Moon, 9th day, 11 h. 6 m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 16th day, 5 h. 58 m., evening, W.
○ Full Moon, 23rd day, 11 h. 5 m., evening, E.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
274	1	Th.	5 40	J	5 27	H	1 34	21	3¾	4	G'm	10 12	C	4 51
275	2	Fr.	5 41	J	5 25	H	1 34	22	4½	4¾	Cnc	11 01	C	5 39
276	3	Sa.	5 42	J	5 24	H	1 34	23	5½	5¾	Cnc	11 54	C	6 26
277	4	S.	5 43	J	5 22	H	1 34	24	6¼	6¾	Leo	morn	—	7 14
278	5	M.	5 44	J	5 20	H	1 34	25	7¼	7½	Leo	12 50	D	8 01
279	6	Tu.	5 45	K	5 18	G	1 34	26	8	8½	Leo	1 49	D	8 49
280	7	W.	5 47	K	5 17	G	1 34	27	9	9¼	Vir	2 51	F	9 36
281	8	Th.	5 48	K	5 15	G	1 34	28	9½	10	Vir	3 55	G	10 24
282	9	Fr.	5 49	K	5 13	G	1 34	●	10¼	10¾	Lib	5 00	I	11 13
283	10	Sa.	5 50	K	5 12	G	1 34	1	11	11½	Lib	sets	—	12 03
284	11	S.	5 51	K	5 10	G	1 34	2	11¾	—	Sco	6 26	E	12 55
285	12	M.	5 52	K	5 08	G	1 34	3	0¼	0½	Sco	7 07	D	1 50
286	13	Tu.	5 53	K	5 07	G	1 34	4	1	1¼	Sgr	7 52	C	2 46
287	14	W.	5 55	L	5 05	F	1 34	5	1¾	2	Sgr	8 43	C	3 44
288	15	Th.	5 56	L	5 04	F	1 34	6	2¾	3	Cap	9 40	C	4 43
289	16	Fr.	5 57	L	5 02	F	1 34	7	3½	4	Cap	10 43	C	5 41
290	17	Sa.	5 58	L	5 00	F	1 34	8	4¾	5	Aqr	11 48	D	6 37
291	18	S.	5 59	L	4 59	F	1 34	9	5¾	6	Aqr	morn	—	7 32
292	19	M.	6 00	L	4 57	F	1 34	10	6¾	7¼	Psc	12 56	E	8 23
293	20	Tu.	6 02	L	4 56	F	1 34	11	7¾	8¼	Psc	2 02	F	9 13
294	21	W.	6 03	L	4 54	F	1 34	12	8¾	9¼	Ari	3 08	G	10 01
295	22	Th.	6 04	M	4 53	E	1 34	13	9½	10	Ari	4 13	I	10 49
296	23	Fr.	6 05	M	4 51	E	1 34	○	10¼	10¾	Tau	5 17	J	11 35
297	24	Sa.	6 06	M	4 50	E	1 34	14	11	11½	Tau	rises	—	morn
298	25	S.	6 08	M	4 48	E	1 35	15	11¾	—	Tau	6 05	E	12 22
299	26	M.	6 09	M	4 47	E	1 35	16	0¼	0½	Tau	6 42	D	1 09
300	27	Tu.	6 10	M	4 45	E	1 35	17	1	1	G'm	7 21	C	1 56
301	28	W.	6 11	M	4 44	E	1 35	18	1½	1¾	G'm	8 04	C	2 44
302	29	Th.	6 12	M	4 43	E	1 35	19	2¼	2½	Cnc	8 52	B	3 32
303	30	Fr.	6 14	N	4 41	D	1 35	20	3	3¼	Cnc	9 43	C	4 19
304	31	Sa.	6 15	N	4 40	D	1 35	21	4	4¼	Cnc	10 37	C	5 06

OCTOBER hath 31 days. [1942



I have been treading on leaves all day until I am autumn-tired.
God knows all the color and form of leaves I have trodden on and mired.
Perhaps I have put forth too much strength and been too fierce from fear.
I have safely trodden underfoot the leaves of another year.

They spoke to the fugitive in my heart as if it were leaf to leaf.
They tapped at my eyelids and touched my lips with an invitation to grief.
But it was no reason I had to go because they had to go.
Now up my knee to keep on top of another year of snow.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	☾ in Poland Apo. part., 1939. Tides 8.3 8.9 *Signs*	Keep your feet warm, your back straight and your head cool.
2	Fr.	☾ runs high. Fern pickers now busy for your Xmas season. 8.0 8.6 *of*	
3	Sa.	☌♃☾. Tides 7.8 8.5 *rain.*	
4	D	18th ☽.a.☆r. ☌♀Ψ. 7.9 8.6 *Windy.*	How'd they make old-fashioned cider? Mill, press and all materials must be sweet and clean and straw free from must. Fruit should be ripe, not rotten, and when ground let pomace remain 12 to 24 hours depending on weather. Use all one kind of fruit. Place juice in open vat as it comes from press for fermentation. When first fermentation is over, draw liquor off immediately into clean casks and fumigate with sulphur by taking a strip of canvas or rag 2" by 12" and dip in melted sulphur; and when a few pails of worked cider are put in cask, set match on fire and hold in cask until consumed. Then fill and bung. Some add whites of six eggs, beach sand, and a quart of molasses boiled down to candy, cooled by pouring into cider.
5	M.	♀Gr. Hel. Lat. N. ☌☌☉. Tides 8.2 8.8 *Clear.*	
6	Tu.	McKinley shot, 19 1. Tides 8.6 9.1 *Getting*	
7	W.	J. L. Sullivan K. O., 1892. Tides 9.1 9.5 *colder now.*	
8	Th.	☌Ψ☾. Panic, 1921. 9.6 9.9 [9th ☾ on Eq.	
9	Fr.	St. Denis. ☌♀☾. ☌☌☾. ☌☿☾. 10.1 10.2	
10	Sa.	☌ ☿ ☉ Inf. Annapolis op., 1845. 10.6 10.4 *Un-*	
11	D	19th ☽.a.☆r. ☌☿☌. D.A.R. org., 1890. 10.9 —	
12	M.	Columbus Day. 10.4 11.1 *comfortable.*	
13	Tu.	Gch Time, adopted, 1884. Tides 10.3 11.1	
14	W.	☌ ☿ ♀. ☾ in Peri. 10.1 11.0 *Windy.*	Animals take on fat fastest this month.
15	Th.	☾ runs low. Cyder sold for 10sh. hogshd, 1665. Tides 9 8 10.7	Get out seeds, dry them well, and put up in carefully marked papers for next season.
16	Fr.	☿ in ♌. Tides 9.4 10.3 *Jack*	
17	Sa.	N. Y.'s 1st newspaper publ., 1725. 9.2 10.0 *Frost's*	
18	D	20th ☽.a.☆t. St. Luke's. □♃☉. 9.1 9.8	It's hunting season in many places. Keep children from woods and to protect yourself, wear red hat or shirt.
19	M.	☿ Stat. in R. A. Little Summer. Usually fine weather. 9.2 9.8	
20	Tu.	☿ in Peri. Tides 9.5 9.9 *around*	
21	W.	"Constitution" launched, 1797. Tides 9.9 10.0 *alright.*	Usually better to paint your buildings in the fall than in the spring.
22	Th.	☾ on Eq. Capt. Kidd ex., 1699. Tides 10.2 10.1	Prune grapevines 23rd of this month.
23	Fr.	☌ ♀ ♂. Hurr. Phila., 1878. 10.4 10.0 *Cold*	
24	Sa.	U. S. Sup. Court est., 1789. Tides 10.5 9.8 *winds.*	Scallops just on the market now.
25	D	21st ☽.a.☆t. St. Crispin. Christ the King. 10.4 —	
26	M.	☿ Greatest elong. W. ☌♂☉☾. 9.6 10.2 *White*	Count on 19 fine days this month.
27	Tu.	Navy Day. ☌☌♄☾. Tides 9.3 9.9 *frost*	
28	W.	St. Simon & St. Jude. Tides 8.9 9.6 *then*	
29	Th.	☾ in Apo. ☾ runs high. Statue Liberty unveiled, 1886. 8.6 9.2	
30	Fr.	☌ ♃☾. Tides 8.3 8.9 *raw spell.*	
31	Sa.	All Hallows Eve. ☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides 8.1 8.6	

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
	1	14s. 23	7	16 14	13	17 56	19	19 26	25	20 43
	2	14 42	8	16 32	14	18 12	20	19 40	26	20 55
	3	15 01	9	16 49	15	18 27	21	19 53	27	21 06
	4	15 20	10	17 06	16	18 42	22	20 06	28	21 17
	5	15 38	11	17 23	17	18 57	23	20 19	29	21 27
	6	15 56	12	17 40	18	19 12	24	20 31	30	21 37

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 1 h. 18 m., morning, E.
● New Moon, 8th day, 10 h. 19 m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 1 h. 56 m., morning, W.
○ Full Moon, 22nd day, 3 h. 24 m., evening, E.
☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 8 h. 37 m., evening, E.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
305	1	S.	6 16	N	4 39	D	1 35	22	4¾	5	Leo	11 34	D	5 53
306	2	M.	6 17	N	4 37	D	1 35	23	5¾	6	Leo	morn	—	6 40
307	3	Tu.	6 19	N	4 36	D	1 35	24	6½	6¾	Vir	12 34	E	7 26
308	4	W.	6 20	N	4 35	D	1 36	25	7½	7¾	Vir	1 36	G	8 13
309	5	Th.	6 21	N	4 34	D	1 36	26	8¼	8½	Lib	2 40	H	9 01
310	6	Fr.	6 22	N	4 33	D	1 36	27	9	9½	Lib	3 47	I	9 50
311	7	Sa.	6 24	N	4 31	D	1 36	28	9¾	10¼	Sco	4 56	K	10 42
312	8	S.	6 25	N	4 30	D	1 36	●	10½	11	Sco	sets	—	11 36
313	9	M.	6 26	O	4 29	C	1 37	1	11¼	11¾	Sgr	5 44	D	12 34
314	10	Tu.	6 27	O	4 28	C	1 37	2	—	0	Sgr	6 34	C	1 33
315	11	W.	6 29	O	4 27	C	1 37	3	0½	1	Cap	7 30	C	2 34
316	12	Th.	6 30	O	4 26	C	1 37	4	1½	1¾	Cap	8 33	C	3 34
317	13	Fr.	6 31	O	4 25	C	1 38	5	2½	2¾	Aqr	9 39	C	4 33
318	14	Sa.	6 32	O	4 24	C	1 38	6	3¼	3¾	Aqr	10 47	D	5 28
319	15	S.	6 34	O	4 23	C	1 38	7	4¼	4¾	Psc	11 54	E	6 21
320	16	M.	6 35	O	4 22	C	1 38	8	5½	5¾	Psc	morn	—	7 11
321	17	Tu.	6 36	O	4 21	C	1 38	9	6½	7	Psc	1 00	G	7 59
322	18	W.	6 37	O	4 21	C	1 39	10	7½	8	Ari	2 05	I	8 46
323	19	Th.	6 39	O	4 20	C	1 39	11	8½	8¾	Ari	3 08	J	9 32
324	20	Fr.	6 40	P	4 19	B	1 39	12	9¼	9¾	Tau	4 10	K	10 17
325	21	Sa.	6 41	P	4 18	B	1 39	14	10	10½	Tau	5 11	M	11 04
326	22	S.	6 42	P	4 18	B	1 39	○	10¾	11¼	G'm	6 10	N	11 51
327	23	M.	6 43	P	4 17	B	1 39	15	11¼	11¾	G'm	rises	—	morn
328	24	Tu.	6 45	P	4 16	B	1 39	16	0	—	G'm	6 01	C	12 38
329	25	W.	6 46	P	4 16	B	1 40	17	0½	0¾	G'm	6 45	C	1 26
330	26	Th.	6 47	P	4 15	B	1 40	18	1¼	1¼	Cnc	7 34	C	2 14
331	27	Fr.	6 48	P	4 15	B	1 40	19	1¾	2	Cnc	8 28	C	3 01
332	28	Sa.	6 49	P	4 14	B	1 40	20	2½	2¾	Leo	9 23	C	3 48
333	29	S.	6 50	P	4 14	B	1 40	21	3¼	3½	Leo	10 21	D	4 34
334	30	M.	6 51	P	4 14	B	1 40	22	4¼	4¼	Vir	11 20	F	5 20

NOVEMBER hath 30 days. [1942



The desolate, deserted trees,
The faded earth, the heavy sky;
The beauties she so truly sees,
She thinks I have no eye for these;
And vexes me for reason why.

Not yesterday I learned to know
The love of bare November days
Before the coming of the snow,
But it were vain to tell her so,
And they are better for her praise.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	D	22nd S. af. Tr. All Saints. {8.0 8.5 Fine	Love thy neighbor, yet pull not down the hedge.
2	M.	All Souls Day. Tides {8.1 8.5 but	Move your bees under shelter.
3	Tu.	Gen. election exc. cert. states. {8.4 8.7 changeable.	Prune trees you plan to set out next spring.
4	W.	Eugene Field d., 1895. Tides {8.8 9.0	Secure cellar and water pipes against frost.
5	Th.	Fawkes Day. ☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ on Eq. {9.8 9.4 Definitely	Bank up the house with boughs or hay and save fuel bills.
6	Fr.	Block Island bec. town, 1672. Tides {9.9 9.7 unsettled.	Lay grapevines and raspberry canes down and cover slightly with earth.
7	Sa.	Card. Antonelli d., 1876. ☌ ☿ ☾. ☌ ☌ ☾. {10.5 10.0	Set aside tools in need of repair.
8	D	23d S. af. Trin. ☌ ♀ ☾. {11.0 10.8	You can transplant some hardy trees this month but be sure and stake.
9	M.	1st newspaper Cincinnati, 1793. {11.4 10.4 Cold winds	Touch an oiled feather to squeaky door hinges.
10	Tu.	Martin Luther b., 1483. ☌ ☿ ☌. ☾ in Perl. {— 11.6	For pickling beef, for 100 lbs., take 16 lbs. fine salt—2 lbs. brown sugar—4½ gals. water and 6 oz. salt petre. Use a good sweet barrel.
11	W.	Armistice Day. ☾ runs low. Tides {10.8 11.5 then	Mend your broken windows.
12	Th.	St. Martin. ♐ Stat. in R. A. Tides {10.1 11.8 warm	Heap up your stones for walls—sled them by and by.
13	Fr.	Indian Summer begins. Tides {9.9 10.9 clear	Drive in all loose nails about the house.
14	Sa.	Shooting stars. Tides {9.6 10.4 S.W.	House your utensils and machinery.
15	D	24th S. a. Trin. Tides {9.4 9.9 wind.	This is the month when it is said the spirits are most likely to return to earth and peace is most easily made with the neighbors and the world.
16	M.	Standish disc. Indian corn, 1620. ☌ ♀ ☉ Sup. {9.8 9.6	Have a thought for Thanksgiving at this time:
17	Tu.	Suez Canal op., 1869. Tides {9.4 9.4 Raw	"I will rejoice and be glad in THEE and will celebrate in the name of the most HIGH."
18	W.	Earthquake No. Am., 1855. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.5 9.3	Cut next year's fence posts now. Pile under shelter of trees. Peel lower 3 feet in spring and creosote.
19	Th.	Gettysburg address, 1863. Tides {9.7 9.8 then	"Fifteen more big storms to planting day."
20	Fr.	Publ. date O. F. A. Hungary W. Axis, 1940. Tides {9.9 9.8	
21	Sa.	Presentation at Temple. Tides {10.0 9.8 nice.	
22	D	25th S. a. T. ☌ ☉ ☾. St. Cecilia. {10.1 9.1	
23	M.	Rumania w. Axis, 1940. ☌ ♄ ☾. ☿ in ♐. {10.1 9.0	
24	Tu.	Robin Hood d., 1247. Tides {9.9 — First real	
25	W.	St. Catharine. ☍ ☉. ☾ runs high. {8.8 9.7	
26	Th.	Thanksgiving (Always was!) ☾ in Apo. {8.6 9.5	
27	Fr.	Snowed 12 in., 1898. ☌ ♃ ☾. Tides {8.5 9.2 storm.	
28	Sa.	Tides {8.8 8.9 Fair and	
29	D	1st S. in Adv. {8.2 8.7 colder.	
30	M.	St. Andrew. ♀ in ♐. ☌ ☿ ☉ Sup. {8.2 8.6	

Experience teaches us much but learns us little.

1942] DECEMBER, Twelfth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
	1	21s. 47	7	22 36	13	23 09	19	23 25	25	23 24
	2	21 56	8	22 42	14	23 12	20	23 26	26	23 22
	3	22 05	9	22 48	15	23 16	21	23 26	27	23 20
	4	22 13	10	22 54	16	23 19	22	23 27	28	23 17
	5	22 21	11	22 59	17	23 21	23	23 26	29	23 14
	6	22 29	12	23 04	18	23 23	24	23 25	30	23 11

● New Moon, 7th day, 8 h. 59 m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 14th day, 12 h. 47 m., evening, E.
○ Full Moon, 22nd day, 10 h. 3 m., morning, W.
☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 1 h. 37 m., evening, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Twilight h. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.
335	1	Tu.	6 52	P	4 13	B	1 40	23	5	5½	Vir	morn	—	6 05
336	2	W.	6 54	P	4 13	B	1 40	24	5¾	6¼	Vir	12 21	G	6 51
337	3	Th.	6 55	P	4 13	B	1 40	25	6¾	7	Lib	1 25	H	7 38
338	4	Fr.	6 56	P	4 12	B	1 40	26	7½	8	Lib	2 32	J	8 27
339	5	Sa.	6 57	P	4 12	B	1 41	27	8½	8¾	Sco	3 41	L	9 19
340	6	S.	6 58	P	4 12	B	1 41	28	9¼	9¾	Sco	4 53	M	10 15
341	7	M.	6 59	Q	4 12	A	1 41	●	10	10½	Sgr	6 05	N	11 14
342	8	Tu.	6 59	Q	4 12	A	1 41	1	11	11½	Sgr	sets	—	12 16
343	9	W.	7 00	Q	4 12	A	1 41	2	11¾	—	Cap	6 16	C	1 19
344	10	Th.	7 01	Q	4 12	A	1 41	3	0¼	0½	Cap	7 24	C	2 21
345	11	Fr.	7 02	Q	4 12	A	1 41	4	1¼	1½	Aqr	8 33	C	3 20
346	12	Sa.	7 03	Q	4 12	A	1 41	5	2¼	2½	Aqr	9 43	E	4 16
347	13	S.	7 04	Q	4 12	A	1 41	6	3	3½	Psc	10 51	F	5 08
348	14	M.	7 05	Q	4 13	A	1 41	7	4	4½	Psc	11 57	H	5 57
349	15	Tu.	7 05	Q	4 13	A	1 41	8	5	5½	Ari	morn	—	6 45
350	16	W.	7 06	Q	4 13	A	1 41	9	6	6½	Ari	1 00	I	7 30
351	17	Th.	7 07	Q	4 13	A	1 41	10	7	7½	Tau	2 02	K	8 16
352	18	Fr.	7 07	Q	4 14	A	1 41	11	8	8½	Tau	3 03	L	9 01
353	19	Sa.	7 08	Q	4 14	A	1 41	12	8¾	9¼	G'm	4 03	M	9 48
354	20	S.	7 09	Q	4 14	A	1 41	13	9½	10	G'm	5 01	N	10 34
355	21	M.	7 09	Q	4 15	A	1 41	14	10¼	10¾	G'm	5 56	O	11 22
356	22	Tu.	7 10	Q	4 15	A	1 41	○	11	11½	G'm	rises	—	morn
357	23	W.	7 10	Q	4 16	A	1 41	15	11½	—	Cnc	5 30	B	12 10
358	24	Th.	7 11	Q	4 17	A	1 41	16	0	0¼	Cnc	6 21	C	12 57
359	25	Fr.	7 11	Q	4 17	A	1 41	17	0¾	0¾	Leo	7 15	C	1 45
360	26	Sa.	7 11	Q	4 18	A	1 41	18	1½	1½	Leo	8 12	D	2 31
361	27	S.	7 12	Q	4 18	A	1 41	19	2	2¼	Leo	9 11	E	3 16
362	28	M.	7 12	Q	4 19	A	1 41	20	2¾	3	Vir	10 11	F	4 01
363	29	Tu.	7 12	Q	4 20	A	1 41	21	3½	3¾	Vir	11 11	H	4 46
364	30	W.	7 12	Q	4 21	A	1 41	22	4¼	4¾	Lib	morn	—	5 31
365	31	Th.	7 13	Q	4 22	A	1 41	23	5¼	5½	Lib	12 14	I	6 18

DECEMBER hath 31 days. [1942



If I can with confidence say
That still for another day,
Or even another year,
I will be there for you, my dear;
It will be because, though small
As measured against the All,
I have been so instinctively thorough
About my crevice and burrow.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	☌ ♄ ☉. Havens Corp. rest., 1865. Tides 8.3 / 8.5	Now is a good time to inquire into the condition of your townsfolk and to help ease the lot of those in trouble.
2	W.	♂ ♆ ☾. Mad ox loose N. Y. C., 1852. 8.6 / 8.5 *Cloudy*	
3	Th.	☿ in Aph. ☾ on Eq. Tides 9.0 / 8.8 *then*	
4	Fr.	Holy Bible translated into English, 1611. Tides 9.5 / 9.1 *look*	
5	Sa.	Tides 10.1 / 9.4 *for snow.*	Take it easy all 'round, too. This is the only vacation month you have. Get at that reading you have wanted to be doing and write that letter or two you owe to old friends and family. Send off a Xmas box to some boy in camp.
6	D	2d S. in Ad. St. Nicholas. ☌ ☌ ☾. 10.- / 9.7	
7	M.	Thos. Nast d. 1902., Tides 11.3 / 10.0	
8	Tu.	Immac. Conc. ☌ ☿ ☾. ☌ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Per. 11.6 / 10.2	
9	W.	☾ runs low. Tides 11.8 / — *Milder.*	
10	Th.	Fancy buttons all the style, 1895. Tides 10.3 / 11.7	
11	Fr.	Tides 10.2 / 11.4 *Windy.*	Settle your accounts—provide against fortune for your wife and children.
12	Sa.	☌ ☿ ♀. Tides 10.0 / 10.9	
13	D	3d Sun. in Ad. Tides 9.8 / 10.3 *Ice*	Prepare a note or record book for the coming year.
14	M.	Tides 9.6 / 9.8 *begins*	
15	Tu.	☾ on Eq. Sitting Bull killed in No. Dakota, 1890. 9.4 / 9.3	A little bicarbonate of soda, (not adv.) in the house will be helpful against colds and stomach disorders. Eat light, drink plenty of water, keep warm and place full reliance in the power of God.
16	W.	Tides 9.5 / 8.9 *to bear generally.*	
17	Th.	Thorne Glacier, Antartica, discovered, 1930, by Geo. Thorne. 9.4 / 8.7	
18	Fr.	Tides 9.4 / 8.6 *Snow.*	
19	Sa.	☌ ☉ ☾. Tides 9.5 / 8.6 *Fair.*	
20	D	4th S. in Ad. ☌ ♄ ☾. Tides 9.6 / 8.6	Remember those lines spoken by George VI in his Christmas Day broadcast? "I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown.' And he replied, 'Go into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than a light and safer than a known way'."
21	M.	Forefather's Day. St. Thom. 9.7 / 8.6 *Cloudy.*	
22	Tu.	☉ en. ♑, WIN. BEG. ☌ in ♉. Shortest Day. 9.7 / 8.6	
23	W.	☾ runs high. ☾ in Apo. 9.7 / — *Snow.*	
24	Th.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. □ ♆ ☉. ☌ ♃ ☾. 8.6 / 9.6	
25	Fr.	Christmas. Tides 8.5 / 9.8 *Bad driving*	
26	Sa.	St. Stephen. Tides 8.4 / 9.1 *conditions.*	Everything has an end except a sausage which has two.
27	D	1st S. a. Chr. St. John, Evang. 8.4 / 8.9	
28	M.	Holy Inn. or Childermas. 8.4 / 8.9 *Colder.*	
29	Tu.	4 oxen, horse & driver frozen to death Thos. a Beckett. 8.5 / 8.7	Good bye until another year.
30	W.	☌ ♆ ☾. ☾ on Eq. 8.6 / 8.5	
31	Th.	Kittery, Maine, 1778. 8.8 / 8.5 *Snow flurries.*	

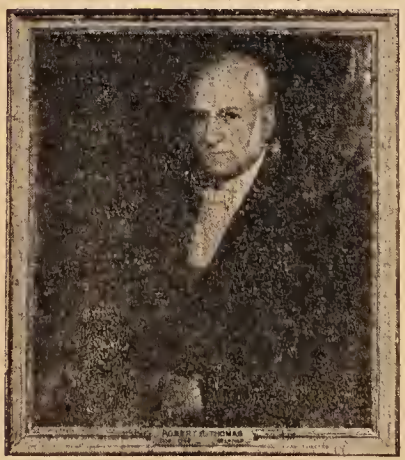
VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1942.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first days of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given, to your town) see page 5.

1942	VENUS h. m.	Key	MARS h. m.	Key	JUPITER h. m.	Key	SATURN h. m.	Key
JANUARY 1st	sets 7 32 P.M.	D	sets 1 15 A.M.	M	sets 5 20 A.M.	P	sets 3 28 A.M.	O
" 11th	" 7 15 P.M.	E	" 1 01 A.M.	M	" 4 36 A.M.	P	" 2 47 A.M.	O
" 21st	" 6 29 P.M.	F	" 12 44 A.M.	N	" 3 54 A.M.	P	" 2 07 A.M.	O
FEBRUARY 1st	sets 5 23 P.M.	F	sets 12 36 A.M.	O	sets 3 09 A.M.	P	sets 1 25 A.M.	O
" 11th	rises 5 30 A.M.	L	" 12 25 A.M.	O	" 2 30 A.M.	P	" 12 47 A.M.	O
" 21st	" 4 45 A.M.	M	" 12 16 A.M.	P	" 1 52 A.M.	P	" 12 10 A.M.	O
MARCH 1st	rises 4 21 A.M.	M	sets 12 09 A.M.	P	sets 1 24 A.M.	P	sets 11 37 P.M.	O
" 11th	" 4 00 A.M.	M	" 12 00 M.	P	" 12 49 A.M.	Q	" 11 01 P.M.	O
" 21st	" 3 46 A.M.	M	" 11 51 P.M.	Q	" 12 15 A.M.	Q	" 10 27 P.M.	O
APRIL 1st	rises 3 34 A.M.	M	sets 11 39 P.M.	Q	sets 11 36 P.M.	Q	sets 9 50 P.M.	O
" 11th	" 3 24 A.M.	L	" 11 29 P.M.	Q	" 11 04 P.M.	Q	" 9 16 P.M.	O
" 21st	" 3 13 A.M.	K	" 11 17 P.M.	Q	" 10 34 P.M.	Q	" 8 43 P.M.	O
MAY 1st	rises 3 01 A.M.	J	sets 11 05 P.M.	Q	sets 10 04 P.M.	Q	sets 8 09 P.M.	O
" 11th	" 2 48 A.M.	I	" 10 51 P.M.	Q	" 9 34 P.M.	Q	" 7 36 P.M.	O
" 21st	" 2 36 A.M.	G	" 10 35 P.M.	Q	" 9 04 P.M.	Q	" 7 04 P.M.	O
JUNE 1st	rises 2 23 A.M.	F	sets 10 16 P.M.	Q	sets 8 32 P.M.	Q	rises 3 55 A.M.	B
" 11th	" 2 14 A.M.	E	" 9 57 P.M.	P	" 8 02 P.M.	Q	" 3 21 A.M.	B
" 21st	" 2 06 A.M.	C	" 9 37 P.M.	P	sets 7 33 P.M.	Q	" 2 45 A.M.	B
JULY 1st	rises 2 02 A.M.	B	sets 9 16 P.M.	O	rises 3 54 A.M.	A	rises 2 10 A.M.	B
" 11th	" 2 04 A.M.	B	" 8 54 P.M.	O	" 3 25 A.M.	A	" 1 35 A.M.	B
" 21st	" 2 10 A.M.	A	" 8 31 P.M.	N	" 2 56 A.M.	A	" 12 59 A.M.	B
AUGUST 1st	rises 2 23 A.M.	A	sets 8 05 P.M.	M	rises 2 24 A.M.	A	rises 12 20 A.M.	B
" 11th	" 2 39 A.M.	B	" 7 40 P.M.	M	" 1 54 A.M.	A	" 11 39 P.M.	B
" 21st	" 3 06 A.M.	B	" 7 15 P.M.	L	" 1 24 A.M.	A	" 11 03 P.M.	B
SEPTEMBER 1st	rises 3 27 A.M.	C	sets 6 47 P.M.	K	rises 12 51 A.M.	A	rises 10 22 P.M.	B
" 11th	" 3 51 A.M.	E	" 6 22 P.M.	J	" 12 20 A.M.	A	" 9 44 P.M.	B
" 21st	" 4 15 A.M.	F	" 5 53 P.M.	I	" 11 48 P.M.	B	" 9 05 P.M.	B
OCTOBER 1st	rises 4 40 A.M.	H	sets 5 31 P.M.	H	rises 11 12 P.M.	B	rises 8 26 P.M.	B
" 11th	" 5 04 A.M.	I	rises 5 44 A.M.	K	" 10 38 P.M.	B	" 7 46 P.M.	B
" 21st	" 5 29 A.M.	K	" 5 38 A.M.	L	" 10 03 P.M.	B	" 7 05 P.M.	B
NOVEMBER 1st	rises 5 57 A.M.	M	rises 5 33 A.M.	L	rises 9 23 P.M.	B	rises 6 20 P.M.	B
" 11th	" 6 23 A.M.	N	" 5 28 A.M.	M	" 8 44 P.M.	B	" 5 38 P.M.	B
" 21st	sets 4 21 P.M.	C	" 5 24 A.M.	N	" 8 04 P.M.	B	" 4 56 P.M.	B
DECEMBER 1st	sets 4 24 P.M.	B	rises 5 21 A.M.	O	rises 7 22 P.M.	B	sets 6 56 A.M.	P
" 11th	" 4 32 P.M.	A	" 5 17 A.M.	O	" 6 39 P.M.	B	" 6 13 A.M.	P
" 21st	" 4 46 P.M.	A	" 5 14 A.M.	P	" 5 54 P.M.	B	" 5 30 A.M.	P
" 31st	" 5 06 P.M.	A	" 5 10 A.M.	P	" 5 09 P.M.	B	" 4 48 A.M.	P

PORTRAIT OF FOUNDER & WIFE

(Courtesy American Antiquarian Society)



ROBERT B. THOMAS, 1766–1846



MRS. ROBERT B. THOMAS, 1774–1855

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1942

In the year 1942 there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. *A Total Eclipse of the Moon*, March 2, 1942, visible in whole or in part throughout the United States during the evening. New Englanders will see the eclipse from the time the moon enters the umbra of the earth's shadow at moonrise until it leaves it. For observers in the Central Standard Time belt the total phase will just have begun at moonrise. Further west, observers in the Mountain Standard Time zone will be able to see the last half hour of the total phase and the partial phase as the moon withdraws from the umbra, while along the Pacific Coast only the concluding thirty minutes of the partial phase will be seen. The beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in Asia except the extreme eastern part, the Indian Ocean, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, eastern and central South America, and the extreme northeastern part of North America. The ending will be visible generally in western Asia, Europe, Africa, the western part of the Indian Ocean, North America except the extreme northwestern part, the Atlantic Ocean, South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The circumstances of the Eclipse are as follows:

Moon enters penumbra	March 2, 4:28 P.M. (Eastern Standard Time)
Moon enters umbra	5:31 P.M.
Total eclipse begins	6:33 P.M.
Middle of the eclipse	7:22 P.M.
Total eclipse ends	8:10 P.M.
Moon leaves umbra	9:12 P.M.
Moon leaves penumbra	10:15 P.M.

II. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, March 16–17, 1942, invisible in the United States. This eclipse will be visible only from points in the southern Pacific Ocean and the eastern part of Antarctica.

III. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, August 12, 1942, invisible in the United States. Only six per cent of the sun's surface will be obscured at maximum eclipse, which will be visible only from points in the extreme southerly portion of the Indian Ocean.

IV. *A Total Eclipse of the Moon*. August 25–26, 1942, visible in whole or in part throughout the United States in the evening hours. East of the Pacific Standard Time belt the moon will enter the umbra of the earth's shadow at or after moonrise, while observers throughout the United States will be able to see the total and concluding partial phases of this eclipse. The beginning will be visible generally in southwestern Asia, the western part of the Indian Ocean, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North America except the northwestern and extreme western part, South America, and the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean; the ending visible generally in southwestern Europe and part of the British Isles, the western part of Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North America except the extreme northwestern part, South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The circumstances of the eclipse are as follows:

Moon enters penumbra	August 25, 8:02 P.M. (Eastern Standard Time)
Moon enters umbra	9:01 P.M.
Total eclipse begins	10:01 P.M.
Middle of the eclipse	10:48 P.M.
Total eclipse ends	11:35 P.M.
Moon leaves umbra	August 26, 12:35 A.M.
Moon leaves penumbra	1:34 A.M.

V. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, September 10, 1942, invisible in the United States. This eclipse will be visible generally in Europe, Northern Africa, the North Atlantic, Iceland, Greenland, and the Western Hemisphere portion of the Arctic.

OCCULTATIONS OF ALDEBARAN, 1942

The Moon will occult the bright star Aldebaran (Alpha Tauri) in 1942 for observers at and near Boston as follows:

	Immersion	Emersion
January 27	2:03 A.M.	2:41 A.M.
October 27	1:26 A.M.	2:54 A.M.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1942

(A Planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset. More precisely, it is a Morning Star when it is less than 180° west of the Sun in right ascension and Evening Star when it is less than 180° east. When the planet is near conjunction or opposition, the distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations, about January 25, May 18, and September 15. On these dates it will set 1h 47m, 2h 12m., and 1h 9m, respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, about March 7, July 6, and October 26, on which dates it will rise 0h 55m, 1h 0m, and 1h 17m, respectively before sunrise.

Venus will be an Evening Star until February 2 and after November 16. From February 2 to November 16 the planet will be a Morning Star, visible in the east before sunrise. Venus attains its maximum brilliancy for the year on March 9.

Mars will be an Evening Star until October 6 when it comes into conjunction with the Sun. From October 6 until the end of the year, it will be a Morning Star.

Jupiter will be seen as an Evening Star until June 25, and then as a Morning Star for the rest of the year.

Saturn graces the evening sky as an Evening Star until it reaches conjunction with the Sun on May 23 and again after it passes opposition on December 1. From May 23 to December 1 the planet will be a Morning Star primarily visible in the hours after midnight.

THE SEASONS, 1942

By definition the boundary points of the four seasons are the two equinoxes, vernal and autumnal, and the two solstices, summer and winter. These four points refer to particular positions reached by the sun during its annual journey around the zodiac.

As the earth is divided into northern and southern hemispheres by the equator, so the sky is divided into northern and southern hemispheres which envelop the northern and southern hemispheres of the earth respectively and are separated by an imaginary boundary circle called the celestial equator. The equinoxes are those two points on the celestial equator at which the sun crosses from the one celestial hemisphere into the other. The vernal equinox is that point at which the sun passes from the southern into the northern hemisphere, at which time spring begins in the northern hemisphere, while the autumnal equinox is the equivalent point at which the sun passes out of the northern celestial hemisphere into the southern to bring the beginning of autumn. The summer solstice marks the point at which the sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, at which time it passes overhead for observers on the Tropic of Cancer, while the winter solstice is the like point which marks the limit of the sun's journey south of the celestial equator. Then the sun passes overhead for observers on the Tropic of Capricorn. The sun's attainments of the solstices mark the beginning of summer and winter respectively in the northern hemisphere.

Also, see page four for dates the seasons begin.

AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

Boston	Apr. 14 — Oct. 26	Richmond	Mar. 31 — Nov. 2
Albany	Apr. 24 — Oct. 15	Raleigh	Mar. 27 — Nov. 5
Harrisburg	Apr. 9 — Oct. 28	Macon	Mar. 14 — Nov. 14
Cincinnati	Apr. 8 — Oct. 23	Del Rio	Feb. 23 — Nov. 27
Toledo	Apr. 22 — Oct. 18	Helena	May 7 — Sept. 29
Chicago	Apr. 16 — Oct. 19	Santa Fe	Apr. 25 — Oct. 19
Detroit	Apr. 28 — Oct. 15	Tucson	Mar. 11 — Nov. 9
Duluth	May 6 — Oct. 5	Yuma	Jan. 20 — Dec. 20
Bismarck	May 11 — Sept. 21	Portland, Ore.	Mar. 15 — Nov. 21
Omaha	Apr. 14 — Oct. 15	San Francisco	Jan. 13 — Dec. 29

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS USED IN THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

The Sun is the pivot abont which eight Planets and many smaller bodies, called collectively the Asteroids, revolve. The principal Plauets, in order of distance from the Suu, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Of these Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are brilliantly conspicuous to the naked eye, and Mercury also is hright but found only with some difficulty. A Planet may be distinguished from the "fixed" stars by its comparatively steady light and, if watched for a few nights, by the fact that it does not remain fixed relative to apparently neighboring stars. Each Planet, except Mercury, Venus, aud Pluto, is likewise the pivot for the revolution of a Moon or moons. Of these only the Moon which revolves about the Earth is visible to the uaked eye. In aggregate these several bodies largely constitute the *SOLAR SYSTEM.*

Because each member of the solar system except the pivotal Sun moves constantly along a closed path unique to it aud at its own particular speed, the relative positions of the members of the system as seen from the Earth constantly chauge. A description of the relative position of two or more of these bodies at any time is called the *ASPECT* of the bodies.

The most general possible description of the position of a member of the solar system with respect to the Sun is through its elongation. *ELONGATION* is the apparent angular distance of the member from the Sun as seen from the Earth. The maximum possible value of the elongation is 180° at which time the Sun and the Moon or Planet would appear on opposite sides of the sky. The term applied to this particular aspect is *OPPOSITION* (☽). One also distinguishes an elongatiou of exactly 90° by the term *QUADRATURE* (□) which means that the Moon or a Planet lies a quarter turn of the sky either east or west of the Sun. Of most general application is the term *CONJUNCTION* (☌), nsed with reference to any two heavenly bodies and referring to the moment of their closest apparent approach to each other. When an object is at or near conjunction with the Sun, it is invisible, lost in the sun's glare.

The four principal *PHASES OF THE MOON* are closely related to aspects of the Moon and Sun. *NEW MOON* occnrs when the Sun and Moon are in conjuction, *FIRST QUARTER* when the Moon is almost exactly in quadratnre east, or, more precisely, when, of the side toward tbe Earth, exactly one half is illuminated, *FULL MOON* when the Moon reaches opposition, and *LAST QUARTER* when the Moon is almost exactly in quadrature west. A more general definition of the Moon's phase is the *MOON'S AGE.* This is reckoned in days starting at New Moon. The Moon's maximum age is 29½ days, representing the average time which elapses between snccessive New Moons. *MOON SOUTHS* denote the times when the Moon is exactly above the south point of the observer's horizon.

Of the Moon and the eight Planets, Mercury and Venus alone never reach quadrature or opposition. Because their orbits about the Sun are smaller than the Earth's, they appear to oscillate from one side of the Snn to the other and back, attaining maximum elongatlons which average 47° for Venns and 23° for Mercnry. Since Mercury is always therefore on the average less tban 23° from the Sun, it is difficult to see and is most easily visihle only at or near thc times of its *GREATEST ELONGATIONS* as glvcn nnder Aspects in the Calendar pages. Between the times of greatest elongation, Mercury and Venus are in conjunction with the Sun, once with the Planet between the Earth and Sun and again, half a revolution later, with the Suu between the Planet and the Earth. Tbe former conjunction is denoted as *INFERIOR,* the latter as *SUPERIOR.* Conjunctions of the other Planets are always superior.

The sequence of major aspects for Mercury and Vcnus is inferior conjunction, greatest elongation west, superior conjunction, greatest elongation east and back to inferior conjunction again. For the other planets the seqnence is conjunction, quadrature west, opposition, quadrature east, and back to conjuuction again.

Just before a Planet comes to opposition, its apparent movement from right to left across the background of stars stops. For a time the Planet moves from left to right before once again it becomes stationary and thereafter resumes its normal progress toward the left. The so-called *STATIONARY POINTS* define tbe limlts of this retrograde motion. Opposition occurs on a day about midway between the dates on which the Planet is stationary.

Since by the Law of Gravitation the closed orbit of one body about a second must be an ellipse inside which the controlling member of the pair occupies an off-center position, the distance separating the one from the other will vary between a minimum and a maximum value during one complete revolution. When a Planet in revolving about the Sun reaches the point of its orbit that lies closest to the Sun, it is said to be in *PERIHELION*, while at its furthest point, it is said to be in *APHELION*. Synonymous terms applied to the Moon's revolution about the Earth are *PERIGEE* and *APOGEE*.

Because the orbits of the Moon and the Planets lie nearly in one plane, that of the Earth's orbit about the Sun, these objects will never be found far from the path which the Sun apparently traces out in the sky due to the Earth's annual revolution about it. This apparent annual path of the Sun is called the *ECLIPTIC*. It is a circle that divides the sky into two hemispheres. When a Planet or the Moon in its motion crosses the ecliptic, it is said to be at a *NODE*. If its motion carries it from north of the ecliptic to south of it, the node is called the *DESCENDING NODE* (☋); a crossing in the opposite direction occurs at the *ASCENDING NODE* (☊).

More accurately the Moon aud Planets never wander outside a belt of sky that has a width of sixteen degrees and the center line of which is the ecliptic. This belt is called *THE ZODIAC*. The ancients divided the Zodiac into twelve equal divisions called signs and gave to each division the name of the constellation found within it. One speaks then of the *SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC*, which are in order: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scopio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. The *MOON'S PLACE* as tabulated in the Almanac refers to the sign of the Zodiac in which the Moon lies.

When conjunction or opposition of the Sun and Moon occurs with the Moon at or near a node, there will be an *ECLIPSE*. At conjunction the eclipse will be a *SOLAR ECLIPSE*, at opposition a *LUNAR ECLIPSE*, since the Moon will enter the shadow of the Earth. This shadow in the region through which the Moon passes during an eclipse consists of a central portion of deep shadow, the *UMBRA*, surrounded by a concentric area of partial shadow, the *PENUMBRA*. An eclipse may be *PARTIAL* or *TOTAL* according as the body is partly or wholly obscured. A lunar eclipse is partial or total only in respect to that degree to which the Moon enters the umbra of the earth's shadow. If the Moon passes only through the penumbra, the phenomenon is called an *APPULSE*. An eclipse of the Sun may be partial or total or it may be an *ANNULAR ECLIPSE*, in which case the Moon, though it becomes centered on the disk of the Sun, is so far from the Earth that its apparent diameter is less than the Sun's, so that a ring, or annulus, of sunlight shows around the Moon. *OCCULTATIONS* are eclipses of stars by the Moon. Most conspicuous of these to the naked eye are the occultations of the bright star Aldebaran, the times for which are tabulated in the Almanac, page 33.

Of the terms used in the Almanac under *CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES*, Epact and Roman Indiction are used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars. *EPACT* is the age at the year's beginning of a fictitious "calendar Moon" used in determining the date of Easter, which is defined as the first Sunday after the first full "calendar Moon" following the Sun's passage of the vernal equinox. *ROMAN INDICTION* is an arbitrary cycle of 15 years, of which the year "1" of the first cycle was the year 313 A.D. The Dominical Letter, Golden Number, and Year of the Solar Cycle find use in reckoning civil calendars. The letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G being applied to the first seven days of any common year, the *DOMINICAL LETTER* for that year is the letter thus pertaining to the first Sunday. There are two Dominical letters for Leap Years, the one normally arrived at in the sequence from preceding years which applies until the first Sunday in March, and the next letter in the sequence for the first Sunday in March and successive Sundays remaining in the year. The *GOLDEN NUMBER* is the number of the year in the Metonic Cycle, a cycle of 19 years which is so close to 235 lunar months that in years which have the same Golden Number the Moon's phases recur on the same dates. The *SOLAR CYCLE* is a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, in the ancient Julian calendar, fell on the same days of the year. The *JULIAN PERIOD* is a period which harmonizes chronological cycles. Its length is 7980 Julian years, being the least common multiple of the solar cycle, the Metonic cycle, and the Roman indiction. The first year of the Julian Period was 4713 B.C., which was the year "1" in each of the three component cycles. The designation of a year in the Julian Period is intelligible to any chronologist, whatever may be his religion.

NEWS ABOUT THE SUN

New theories advanced during the past year have completely revamped previously accepted ideas about the Suu, that star to which we owe our very existence.

All theories previously advanced have either been incapable of accounting for the known life span of the Sun or based on a hypothesis assumed to apply in the universe, but incapable of substantiation iu a terrestrial laboratory. Now, based on the wealth of information unearthed in the realm of sub-atomic phenomena through the use of such atom-smashing devices as the cyclotron, comes a new theory which seems to give a very plausible answer to this astronomical mystery. Advanced by Dr. Haus Bethe of Cornell University, it explains the continuiug brilliauce of the gigantic stars in terms of interactions between the smallest known structures in the universe, the nuclei of atoms.

Atomic nuclei are composed of still smaller particles, which have only recently been identified, ueutrons and positrons, of which the combiuation of a neutron and a positron constitutes the much longer known particle, the proton. It is varying nuclear structures built of varying uumerical combinations of ueutrons and protons that distinguish the chemical characteristics of the 92 known chemical elements and their isotopes. These range from the simple single protoned nucleus of the lightest hydrogen atom to the combination of 92 protons and 146 neutrons which coustitutes the most complicated nuclear structure, that of the heaviest uranium atom.

The building of uuclei of helium atoms from two isolated neutrons and two isolated protons is a transmutation which essentially requires the combination of four hydrogen atoms into one helium atom with the ejection of two positrons during the process. Attention is focussed upon this particular transmutation because it can be easily shown that a like process leading to still heavier elements subsequently results in further reactions which lead back to helium.

Happily hydrogen is the most abundant element throughout the universe, and Dr. Bethe has clearly described the chain of reactions which leads to the building of helium nuclei from hydrogen nuclei (protons). It occurs with the help of carbon and nitrogen atoms. A carbon atom is transformed through four successive collisions with and captures of protons into a heavy nitrogen atom, which spontaneously breaks into two parts, a helium nucleus and the original carbon atom. This sequence of events might easily occur in the chaotic deep interior of a star where the temperature is about 35,000,000° F.

The total of the energy released in the four stages of this self-regenerative cycle, as it operates many fold in stellar interiors, is equal to that observed to come from most stars. The cycle will continue as long as there is any hydrogen left and that time appears far off. So Dr. Bethe has apparently given the most logical solution of this problem which has long puzzled astronomers.

The second mystery, which appears to have been solved, is that of the nature of the sun's corona, that faint, far-flung envelope of the Sun which most of us see only during total solar eclipses. Last year Dr. Bengt Edlen, brilliant Swedish physicist, showed beyond doubt that it is chiefly vaporous iron with some nickel and calcium intermixed. The fact that Dr. Edlen has shown the coronal atoms to be terrifically battered has torn asunder many a pet idea conceruing the Sun and left a host of baffling questions.

Worn and torn atoms are found where temperatures are high, as in stellar interiors. The condition of the atoms which Dr. Edlen found to exist in the Sun's corona requires the corona's temperature to be over 1,000,000° F. Astronomers have long pictured the region of the corona as cooler than that of the Sun's surface which underlies it and which has long been known to be about 10,000° F. Now the Sun's surface must be considered a cool boundary zone between a high temperatured corona and a still higher temperatured solar interior.

This state of affairs is most acceptably, yet startingly, explained by assuming that, as Dr. Donald H. Menzel of the Harvard Observatory puts it, "the highly heated coronal matter is issuing in great jets from holes and cracks in the solar surface. These crevices, whose presence is probably associated with sunspots because the corona is most brilliant in these zones, run far down into the hot interior, where the temperature is several million degrees. Coronal jets are the solar analogues of terrestrial volcanoes: gigantic eruptions that send hot material from the interior out to the cooler surface."

. . . AND THIS "SOLUNAR" THEORY

Of late years we hear frequent mention, among sportsmen, of the Solunar Theory. This theory was formulated by Mr. John Alden Knight of Williamsport, Pa. The term Solunar is of his own coinage, arrived at by a combination of syllables from Solar and Lunar, and means the force resulting from the gravitational pull of sun and moon. Much of what follows is directly quoted from the text of Mr. Knight's booklet . . . "Solunar Tables."

The theory is based upon a natural law which has been known to scientists for over two hundred years; southern market hunters and fishermen made use of the scheme long ago; both the Seminole Indians of Florida and the Hurons in the north are familiar with it, and Mr. Knight believes that white men first learned it from the Indians.

The time at which the Solunar force passes the longitudinal meridian of any point of the Earth's surface is the Solunar period at that point, and experiments indicate that is the time of day when fish are most apt to be on the feed. Not only does the position of sun and moon exert an influence upon fish but it stirs up the animals as well, and also game birds. Twenty-four hours and fifty-odd minutes comprise the day of a fish, which duration of time is divided into periods of rest and periods of activity; for our purposes such periods of activity are called Solunar periods. There are usually four of these periods of activity in one day, lasting from an hour and a half to two hours. Mr. Knight's annual set of Solunar Tables covers every day of the calendar year—the times of the beginnings of these periods, in turn, divided into two major periods and two minor periods. The major periods occur when the Solunar force is directly exerted, and the minor periods when the force is exerted at a tangent.

For example, in 1942, on the dates shown herewith (chosen particularly for your holiday and opening day sport) these major periods are shown in bold face type whereas the minor periods are in light face. (E. S. T.)

	A. M.		P. M.	
Wednesday, April 1st	7:35	1:10	7:45	1:20
Wednesday, April 15th	7:40	1:15	7:45	1:20
Friday, May 1st	8:00	1:35	8:20	1:50
Saturday, May 30th	7:45	1:20	7:50	1:25
Saturday, July 4th	11:55	5:40	12:25	6:00
Monday, September 7th	4:45	10:20	5:05	10:40

These times, as well as those given in Knight's tables for every day in the year are subject to corrections for the various different states. To wit, if you live in any of the following you should correct the above:

Maine—subtract 25 minutes
New Hampshire—subtract 10 min.
Vermont—no change
Massachusetts—subtract 10 min.
Rhode Island—subtract 10 min.
Connecticut—no change
New York—no change
New Jersey—no change
Pennsylvania—no change
Delaware—no change
Maryland—add 10 min.
Virginia—add 10 min.

There are of course too many other factors exerting daily influence over the habits of wild life to allow the guaranty that Solunar Tables will fill your bag. But by and large you'll be better off with, than without, them. Obtainable at leading sporting stores and dealers for 50 cents, or, by writing direct to J. A. Knight, 929 W. 4th Street, Williamsport, Pa.

1942 GAME LAWS

Open seasons include both dates. "Rabbit" includes hare; "quail" includes "partridge" in South; "grouse" includes Canada grouse, sharptailed, ruffed (known as partridge in North and pheasant in South) and all other members of family, except prairie chickens, ptarmigan and sage hens. States marked (*) did not have complete laws available at press time. VERIFY these tables — we can not guarantee them.

♂ males only. *Season not announced. †Local exceptions.

State and Species	Seasons	Limits, Season
Alabama		
Deer	Nov. 20-Jan. 1 ♂	3
Bear	No open season	
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 20	
Squirrel	N-Oct. 1-Jan. 1 S-Oct. 15-Jan. 15	
Quail	Dec. 1-Feb. 20	
Pheasant	No open season	
Turkey	Nov. 20-Jan. 1 ♂ Mar. 20-Apr. 15 ♂	5
Alaska		
Deer	Aug.20-Nov.15† ♂	3†
Moose	Sept. 1-Dec. 31 ♂	1
Bear	Sept. 1-June 20	2†
Caribou	Aug. 20-Dec. 31	2†
Mountain goat	Aug. 20-Nov. 15	2
Mountain sheep	Aug. 20-Nov. 15 ♂	2†
Grouse Ptarmigan	Aug. 20-Jan. 31	
Arizona		
Deer	Oct. 16-Nov. 15† ♂	1
Bear	Oct. 16-Nov. 15	1
Elk	Nov. 18-Dec. 10†	1
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Jan. 31†	
Squirrel	No open season	
Quail*		
Grouse, pheasant	No open season	
Turkey	Oct. 16-Nov. 15†	2
Arkansas		
Deer	Nov. 11-Nov. 15 ♂ Dec. 9-Dec. 13 ♂	1
Bear	No open season	
Squirrel	May 15-June 15 Oct. 1-Jan. 1	
Quail	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	
Prairie chicken, pheasant	No open season	
Turkey	Apr. 1-Apr. 15 ♂	2
California		
Deer	Aug. 1-Oct. 15† ♂	2†
Antelope (by permit)	May 20-June 20 ♂	1
Bear	Oct. 15-Dec. 31†	2
Rabbit	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	
Squirrel	No open season	
Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	
Grouse	No open season	
Pheasant	Nov. 15-Nov. 24 ♂	
Turkey	No open season	
Colorado		
Deer	Oct. 10-Oct. 19† ♂	1
Elk	Nov. 1-Nov. 10† ♂	1
Anterless deer and elk by permit	Special seasons	
Bear	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	1
Sheep	No open season	
Quail*		
Grouse*		
Prairie chicken*		
Sage hen*		
Pheasant*		
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 1	
Connecticut		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	30
Squirrel	Oct. 20-Nov. 30	30
Quail	No open season*	
Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 30 ♂	15
Grouse	Oct. 20-Nov. 30	15
Hungarian partridge	No open season	

State and Species	Season	Limits, Season
Delaware		
Rabbit	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	
Squirrel	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	
Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	
Pheasant	Nov. 15-Dec. 31 ♂	6
Florida*		
Deer	Nov. 20-Dec. 31 ♂	2
Squirrel	Nov. 20-Feb. 15	
Quail	Nov. 20-Feb. 15	
Grouse, pheasant	No open season	
Turkey	Nov. 20-Feb. 15	5
Georgia		
Deer	Nov. 15-Feb. 28 ♂	2
Bear	Nov. 20-Feb. 28	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Jan. 15†	
Quail	Nov. 20-Mar. 1	
Grouse, ph's't*		
Turkey	Nov. 20-Mar. 1†	2
Rabbit	No closed season	
Hawaii		
Deer	Apr. 1-Oct. 31†	
Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†	
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Jan. 3 ♂	
Duck	No open season	
Doves	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	
Shorebirds	No open season	
Idaho		
Deer, elk	Local seasons	1
Moose	No open season	
Bear	Jan. 1-Dec. 31†	1
Goat	Oct. 15-Oct. 31†	1
Sheep	No open season	
Quail (Bob-white)	Oct. 25-Nov. 23	
Quail (others)	Sept. 7-Sept. 28†	
Grouse	Sept. 7-Sept. 28†	
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Hun. partridge	Local seasons	
Sage hen	No open season	
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Nov. 30†	
Illinois*		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	Nov. 10-Jan. 15	
Squirrel	July 15-Oct. 15†	
Quail	Nov. 10-Dec. 9	
Pheasant	Nov. 10-Nov. 19 ♂	
Turkey, grouse	No open season	
Indiana		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	Nov. 10-Jan. 10	
Squirrel	N-Sept. 2-Oct. 31 S-Aug. 11-Oct. 9	
Quail	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	
Grouse	No open season	
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Pheasant*		
Hun. partridge	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	
Turkey, chukar partridge	No open season	
Iowa		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	Aug. 1-Mar. 1	
Squirrel	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	
Pheasant	Nov.12-Nov. 14† ♂	
Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Hungarian partridge	Nov. 12-Nov. 14†	

Kansas		
Deer	No open season	
Squirrel	Aug. 1-Jan. 1	
Quail	Nov. 20-Nov. 30	25
Grouse	No open season	
Pheasant	Oct. 27, 28, 29	6†
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Kentucky		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	Nov. 24-Jan. 9	
Squirrel	Aug. 15-Oct. 31	
Quail	Nov. 24-Jan. 9	
Grouse, pheasant, turkey	No open season	
Louisiana		
Deer	Nov. 15-Jan. 1 ♂	2
Bear	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	1
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Mar. 1	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	120
Quail	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	120
Pheasant, turkey	No open season	
Maine		
Deer	Local seasons	1
Moose	No open season	
Bear	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 28†	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Nov. 14	12
Grouse	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	
Maryland		
Deer	Dec. 1-Dec. 6 ♂†	1
Rabbit	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	
Squirrel	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	
Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	
Grouse	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	6
Pheasant	Nov. 15-Dec. 31† ♂	6
Turkey	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	4
Massachusetts		
Deer	Dec. 1-Dec. 6†	1
Rabbit, hare	Oct. 20-Feb. 1†	
Squirrel	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	15
Quail	Oct. 20-Nov. 20†	20
Grouse	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	15
Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 20 ♂	6
Michigan		
Deer	Nov.15-Nov. 30† ♂	1
Deer (bow & arrow)	Nov. 1-Nov. 14	1
Bear	Nov.15-Nov. 30†	1
Rabbit	U-Oct. 1-Mar. 1 L-Oct. 15-Jan. 31†	50
Squirrel	L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5	25
Grouse, prairie chicken	U-Oct. 1-Oct. 20 L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5†	25
Pheasant	U-No open season L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5†	6
Quail and turkey	No open season	
Minnesota		
Deer	No open season	
Bear	April 15-May 15	
Squirrel*		
Prairie chicken*		
Grouse*		
Quail*		
Pheasant*		
Hun. partridge*		
Mississippi		
Deer	Nov. 25-Dec. 1† Dec. 25-Jan. 1†	1
Bear	No open season	
Rabbit	No closed season	
Squirrel	Local seas. 5 zones	
Quail	Dec. 10-Feb. 20	
Grouse, pheasant	No open season	
Turkey	Apr. 1-Apr. 20 ♂	1
Missouri		
Deer	No open season	
Squirrel	June 15-Oct. 31	
Quail	Nov. 10-Dec. 31	
Turkey	No open season	
Grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant	No open season	
Rabbits, groundhogs	Nov. 10-Oct. 31	

Montana		
Deer	Oct. 15-Nov. 15† ♂	1
Bear	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	1
Elk	Sept. 15-Nov. 15†	1
Goat	Sept. 15-Oct. 20	1
Sheep	No open season	
Caribou	No open season	
Grouse Quail, turkey Sage hen	Sept. 21, 22, 23; Aug. 17, 18, 19†	
Hun. partridge Pheasant	Oct. 26-Nov. 16	
Nebraska*		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	No closed season	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	
Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, turkey	No open season	
Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 2† Nov. 10-Nov.16† ♂	
Nevada		
Deer	Oct. 1-Oct. 30† ♂	1
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†	
Quail Pheasant	Oct. 19-Nov. 2†	
Grouse Sage hen	Aug. 3-4†	
New Hampshire		
Deer	Oct. 15-Dec. 16†	1
Bear	No closed season	
Rabbit, hare	Oct. 1-Feb. 1	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Nov. 1	
Quail	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	
Grouse	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	25
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Nov. 16† ♂	4
New Jersey		
Deer	Dec. 17-Dec. 21 ♂	1
Rabbit, squirrel	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	
Quail	Nov. 10-Dec. 15†	
Grouse	Nov. 10-Dec. 15†	30
Pheasant	Nov. 10-Dec. 15 ♂	
Partridge	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	
New Mexico		
Deer	Nov. 1-Nov. 15 ♂	1
Elk	Nov. 1-Nov. 15† ♂	1
Bear	Nov. 1-Nov. 15†	1†
Goat, sheep	No open season	
Antelope	Shooting by permit† ♂	
Quail (ex. bob-white&Mearn's)	Nov. 10-Dec. 10	50
Blue grouse	Sept. 21-Sept. 24	5
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Pheasant*		
Turkey	Nov. 1-Nov. 15†	2
Squirrel	Nov. 1-Nov. 15	5
New York		
Deer	Nov. 1-Nov. 30† ♂	1
Bear	Oct. 15-Nov. 15†	1
Rabbit	Oct. 20-Jan. 31†	
Squirrel	Oct. 20-Nov. 17	
Quail	No open season	
Grouse	Oct. 20-Nov. 17	15
Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 1 ♂	6
Long Island		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit, squirrel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	
Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	40
Grouse	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	15
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 ♂	30
North Carolina*		
Deer	Oct. 1-Jan. 1† ♂	3
Bear	Oct. 1-Jan. 1†	2
Rabbit	Nov. 20-Jan. 31†	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Jan. 15†	
Quail	Nov. 20-Jan. 31†	150
Grouse	Nov. 20-Jan. 1	10
Turkey	Nov. 20-Jan. 31	3
Russian boar	Oct. 20-Jan. 1†	
North Dakota		
Deer	No open season	
Quail	No open season	
Grouse (All)	Sept. 28-Oct. 19†	
Pheasant Hun. partridge	Sept. 28-Oct. 26†	

Ohio		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	Nov. 15-Jan. 1	
Squirrel	Sept. 15-Sept. 30†	
Quail	No open season	
Pheasant	Nov. 15-Nov. 30 ♂	
Hun. partridge	Nov. 15-Nov. 30	
Grouse	Nov. 15-Nov. 30	
Oklahoma		
Deer*		
Elk	No open season	
Squirrel	May 15-Jan. 1	
Quail	Nov. 20-Jan. 2†	
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Pheasant, turkey	No open season	
Oregon		
Deer	Sept. 20-Oct. 25 ♂	1
Elk	Nov. 1-Nov. 16	1
Antelope	Sept. 28-Oct. 5	1
Mountain goat	No open season	
Mountain sheep	No open season	
Bear	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	
Squirrel	Sept. 15-Oct. 20	
Quail	Oct. 22-Nov. 4	
Grouse	Oct. 22-Oct. 28†	
Pheasant	Oct. 22-Nov. 4 ♂	
Hun. partridge	Oct. 22-Nov. 4	
Prairie chicken, sage hen, turkey	No open season	
Pennsylvania		
Deer	Dec. 1-Dec. 13 ♂	1
Bear	Nov. 19-Nov. 22	1
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Nov. 29	20
Squirrel	Nov. 1-Nov. 29	20
Quail	Nov. 1-Nov. 29	15
Ruffed grouse		10
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Nov. 29 ♂	12
Turkey	Nov. 1-Nov. 29†	1
Hun. partridge	No open season	6
Woodchuck	July 1-Sept. 30	
Rhode Island		
Deer	No open season	
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	
Hare	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	
Squirrel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	
Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	
Grouse	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†	
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 ♂	
South Carolina		
Deer	Aug. 15-Jan. 1† ♂	5
Rabbit	Sept. 1-Mar. 1†	
Squirrel	Sept. 1-Mar. 1†	
Quail	Nov. 20-Mar. 1†	
Grouse	No open season	
Turkey	Nov. 19-Mar. 1† ♂	20
South Dakota		
Deer	Nov. 1-Nov. 20† ♂	1
Elk	Nov. 1-Nov. 20†	
Antelope, sheep	No open season	
Quail	No open season	
Grouse, prairie chicken	No open season	
Pheasant	Oct. 1-Nov. 19†	
Hun. partridge	Oct. 1-Oct. 20†	
Tennessee		
Deer	No open season	
Bear	Special seasons	
Rabbit	Nov. 25-Jan. 25	
Squirrel	June 1-June 15† Sept. 1-Dec. 31	
Quail	Nov. 25-Jan. 25	
Grouse	Nov. 25-Jan. 25	
Turkey	No open season†	
Wild boar	Special seasons	
Texas		
Deer	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† ♂	2†
Bear	Nov. 16-Dec. 31	1
Peccary	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	2
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Dec. 31† May 1-July 31†	
Quail	Dec. 1-Jan. 16†	
Grouse, pheasant	No open season	
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Turkey	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† ♂	3

Utah		
Deer	Oct. 18-Oct. 28† ♂	1
Elk (By permit)	Nov. 17-Nov. 16†	1
Grouse, sage hen, prairie chicken	No open season	
Pheasant*		
Quail*		
Vermont		
Deer	Nov. 21-Nov. 22 ♂ Nov. 24-Nov. 29 ♂	1
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	
Quail	Oct. 1-Oct. 30	
Grouse	Oct. 1-Oct. 30	25
Pheasant	Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29	4
Virginia		
Deer	Nov. 20-Dec. 31† ♂	1
Bear	Nov. 20-Dec. 31†	1
Elk	Nov. 10, 11, 12	1
Rabbit	Opens Nov. 1; closing date to be announced	75
Squirrel	Sept. 1-Sept. 15 Nov. 20-Jan. 20	75
Quail	Opens Nov. 1; closing date to be announced	150
Grouse	E-Nov. 20-Dec. 31 W-Nov. 15-Dec. 31	15
Pheasant	Nov. 20-Dec. 31†	20†
Turkey	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	4†
Washington		
Deer	Oct. 5-Oct. 26 ♂	1
Bear	E-Oct. 5-Oct. 26† W-Oct. 5-Jan. 31†	1 2
Elk	Nov. 2-Nov. 11† ♂	1
Rabbit	Oct. 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 29; Nov. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31†	
Grouse	Sept. 14, 21; Oct. 5, 6	
Quail Pheasant Hungarian partridge	Oct. 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 29; Nov. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11	
West Virginia		
Deer	Dec. 1, 2, 3† ♂	1
Rabbit	Nov. 11-Jan. 3	24
Squirrel	Oct. 16-Nov. 29	24
Quail	Nov. 11-Dec. 20†	42
Grouse	Oct. 16-Nov. 29	15
Turkey	Oct. 16-Nov. 15†	1
Pheasant	Nov. 11-Nov.22† ♂	5
Wisconsin		
Deer	Nov. 22-Nov.30† ♂	1
Deer (bow & arrow)	Oct. 4-Nov. 2†	1
Bear	No open season	
Moose	No open season	
Rabbit, hare	Nov. 1-Jan. 15†	
Squirrel	Oct. 18-Dec. 1†	
Grouse	Sept. 20-Sept. 29 &	
Prairie chicken	Oct. 18-Nov. 7†	
Pheasant	Oct. 18-Nov. 7†	
Hun. partridge	Nov. 3-Nov. 7†	
Quail		
Wyoming		
Deer	Local season ♂	1
Moose	Sept. 15-Nov. 15 ♂	1
Elk	Local season ♂	1
Bear	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	1
Sheep	Sept. 15-Nov. 15†	1
Antelope	Local seasons	1
Quail	No open season	
Prairie chicken	No open season	
Grouse	No open season	
Pheasant	Oct. 1-Nov. 30† ♂	
Sage hen	No open season	
Hun. partridge	Oct. 31-Nov. 2†	

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS — UNITED STATES

DUCK, GOOSE, BRANT AND COOT

Northern Zone, Oct. 1-Nov. 29 — Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.
(Scoters or sea coots may also be taken in open coastal waters of Maine and New Hampshire from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, and in those of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Sept. 15-Oct. 15.)

Intermediate Zone, Oct. 16-Dec. 14 — California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

Southern Zone, Nov. 2-Dec. 31 — Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Alaska — Two zones: Sept. 1-Oct. 30 and Oct. 1-Nov. 29.
Puerto Rico — Dec. 15-Feb. 12.

WOODCOCK

Northern New York, Minnesota, Vermont, and Wisconsin — Oct. 1-Oct. 15.
Southern New York (except Long Island), Connecticut and Indiana — Oct. 15-Oct. 29.
Long Island of New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island — Nov. 1-Nov. 15.
Maine, New Hampshire and Ohio — Oct. 10-Oct. 24; Massachusetts — Oct. 20-Nov. 3; Arkansas and Oklahoma — Dec. 1-Dec. 15; Louisiana and Mississippi — Dec. 15-Dec. 29; Delaware and Maryland — Nov. 15-Nov. 29.
Michigan (Upper Peninsula) — Oct. 1-Oct. 15; remainder of state Oct. 15-Oct. 29.
Pennsylvania — Oct. 16-Oct. 30; Missouri — Nov. 10-Nov. 24.
Virginia — Nov. 20-Dec. 4; West Virginia — Oct. 17-Oct. 31.

RAIL AND GALLINULE

Sept. 1-Nov. 30, except as follows: Alabama — Nov. 20-Jan. 31; Louisiana — Nov. 1-Jan. 31; Maine — Oct. 1-Nov. 30; Massachusetts and New York — Oct. 16-Dec. 14; Minnesota — Sept. 16-Nov. 30; Tennessee — Nov. 2-Dec. 31; Wisconsin — Oct. 1-Nov. 29; Puerto Rico — Dec. 15-Feb. 12.
No open season in California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

MOURNING DOVE

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina — Dec. 1-Jan. 11.
Arizona, California, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma — Sept. 1-Oct. 12.
Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia — Sept. 16-Oct. 27.
Idaho — Sept. 1-Sept. 10; Illinois — Sept. 1-Sept. 30; Minnesota — Sept. 16-Sept. 30; Oregon — Sept. 1-Sept. 15.
Texas, in Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Garza, Kent, Stonewall, Haskell, Throckmorton, Young, Jack, Wise, Denton, Colin and Hunt counties, and all counties north thereof, and in Parker, Tarrant, Dallas, Rockwall, Kaufman, Johnson, Hopkins, Delta, Franklin and Ellis counties — Sept. 1-Oct. 12; remainder of state, Sept. 16-Oct. 27.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Arizona — Sept. 1-Sept. 15.
Texas — Sept. 16-Sept. 25.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

Arizona, New Mexico and Washington — Sept. 16-Sept. 30.
California — Dec. 1-Dec. 15; Oregon — Sept. 1-Sept. 15.

BAG LIMITS. Ducks — 10 in the aggregate, except that not more than 3 of any one species, or in the aggregate, shall be redheads or bufflehead. Possession limit 20 in the aggregate, except that not more than 6 of any one species, or in the aggregate, shall be redheads or bufflehead. One wood duck may be included in daily bag, and 2 in possession, in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Geese and brant, 3 in aggregate, 6 in possession, except that hunters may take 3 blue geese a day, and have 6 in possession, in addition to the general goose limits; and except that not more than 3 geese of any species may be taken in one week in Hyde County, N. C.; Alexander County, Ill., and Siskayou County, Calif. Coot 25, possession 25. Rail and gallinule 15 in aggregate; 15 in possession. Sora 15; possession 15. Woodcock 4; 8 in possession. Mourning and white-winged doves, 12 in aggregate; 12 in possession. Band-tailed pigeons 10; possession, 10.

RESTRICTIONS. Closed season on jacksnipe, wood duck (except as outlined above) Ross's geese and swans; on snow geese in Idaho, and snow geese and brant on the Atlantic coast and in Florida. Live decoys, baiting, and use of livestock as "blinds" prohibited. Migratory waterfowl may be taken with bow and arrow, or with shotgun not larger than 10-gauge, and not capable of holding more than 3 shells. Waterfowl and coot may be taken only between sunrise and 4 p.m. Rails (other than coot), gallinule, woodcock, mourning and white-winged doves, and band-tailed pigeons may be taken from sunrise to sunset. Federal duck stamp required of all waterfowl hunters over 16 years.

THE ALMANACK LINCOLN USED

For many years it has been traditional with the editors of The Old Farmer's Almanac(k) that Lincoln used it in the famous Armstrong murder trial. The facts behind this tradition are now, unfortunately, buried with these editors of other years. We have consulted with Mr. Clarence Brigham of the American Antiquarian Society, and Horace Belcher of the Lakewood Library Association as well as the Harvard College Library in an endeavor to substantiate this tradition—but have found nothing. Possibly, some reader knows of some newspaper clipping or other document that will help revive this now buried information. In the meanwhile you may be interested in the following comment from Robert Haynes of the Harvard College Library . . . and those of Brigham and Belcher.

"By the use of an Almanac, Lincoln showed that on the night of the Armstrong murder, August 29, 1857, the moon set in Cass County, Illinois, at five minutes after midnight. This broke down the testimony of the principal witness for the prosecution who claimed that the bright moon light made it possible for him to see Armstrong strike the fatal blows with a sling shot.

William E. Barton in his **Life of Abraham Lincoln,** volume one, devotes eight pages of text and nine pages of appendix to the case, making his main concern the validity of the claim of a certain almanac that it is the one that was used by Lincoln. This almanac is the **Illustrated Family Christian Almanac** published by the American Tract Society. This Almanac was in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, but it disappeared from there several years ago. If Lincoln used this almanac, he perpetrated a fraud for it is an almanac of 1853 changed to 1857. Barton goes into the matter at great length and concludes emphatically that this is not the one that Lincoln used.

Albert J. Beveridge in his **Abraham Lincoln,** volume two, reviews the case and makes the same conclusion. So does Ida M. Tarbell in her **Life of Abraham Lincoln.** Even Edgar Lee Masters in **Lincoln the Man,** a book that is not generally very complimentary to Lincoln, says that the story of the use of the forged almanac by Lincoln is preposterous.

Two other almanacs are mentioned as possibilities. It is said by some that Lincoln sent out for an almanac at the proper moment and if so, he probably sent to the Drug Store where it is possible that he may have obtained a copy of **Ayer's American Almanac** (see Barton, volume one, page 315, footnote).

Beveridge says that the foreman of the jury is reported as stating that it was a **Jaynes Almanac** (pages 273 and 274, footnote).

Incidentally, the **Illustrated Family Christian Almanac** covering the years 1821-1902 is in the Harvard College Library. We do not have Ayer's or Jaynes.

The almanac that Lincoln actually used seems to have been lost without trace. According to Beveridge (volume two, page 274, footnote 2) one of the prosecutors, J. Henry Shaw, kept the almanac as long as he lived. It then went into the hands of a man who was deputy sheriff at the time of the trial, John Huston. He sold to Gunther of Chicago an almanac alleged to be the one that Lincoln used. Gunther gave it to the Chicago Historical Society. It is, however, established by good authority and for many sound reasons that this one which came into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society is not the one Lincoln used."

Mr. Brigham states there is no way of knowing now which the Almanac was—and Mr. Belcher's comments are as follows:

"The research you secured from the Harvard College Library seems to cover every possibility with the exception, perhaps, of the current newspapers. And it is to be presumed that if they mentioned the almanac at all, which in the nature of reporting nearly a century ago is doubtful, they would not name it for fear of giving some free advertising. I have no doubt some one of the Lincoln authorities mentioned in your notes, went to the newspaper files without success.

Even Carl Sandberg, in his detailed **The Prairie Years**, speaks of it only as "a popular, well known family almanac for 1857."

Lincoln carefully picked a jury of young men, because his client was a young man. The average age of the men on that jury was only 23 years. Young men are less inclined than old, to attach real importance to an almanac, and so I believe Lincoln must have selected what he knew as the most popular almanac of the time. If he sent out for it—which I doubt—he must first have made certain that it would be ready.

It was the day of patent medicines, when almost everyone took some cure-all, so a medicine almanac would be well known. Ayers' Sarsaparilla was a popular remedy, but I do not remember what Jaynes had, although I remember the name in my boyhood. As a boy, my own favorite was Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Almanac, filled with good jokes and all sorts of interesting information. On its title page was a cut of a man with his abdomen cut open, the skin hanging down in folds, exposing his innards. I never to this day hear the expression, "He had guts!" describing a man with courage, without thinking of the man on the title page of that green covered almanac.

The largest collection of pictures, manuscript and printed matter relating to Lincoln, is in the John Hay Library at Brown University, in Providence. It is possible there may be some clue here, but I consider it extremely unlikely."

FLOWER SHOWS

Whatever the weather Spring will come to most of the United States the third week in March when the nation's six great Spring Flower Shows open their doors to an estimated attendance of more than 1,000,000 patrons:

St. Louis, Mo.: March 14 through 22
Greater St. Louis Flower and Garden Show at the Arena

Boston, Mass.: March 16 through 21
New England Spring Flower Show at Mechanics Building

Chicago, Ill.: March 15 through 22
National Flower Show in International Amphitheatre

New York, N. Y.: March 16 through 21
International Flower Show at Grand Central Palace

Philadelphia, Pa.: March 16 through 21
Philadelphia Flower Show at Commercial Museum

Detroit, Mich.: March 21 through 29
Michigan Flower and Garden Show at Convention Hall

The two great outdoor Spring Shows:

Oakland, Calif.: April 28 through May 3
California Spring Garden Show at Exposition Building

Lisle, Ill.: May 15 through 18
Garden Clubs of Illinois Garden Show on estate of the late **Joy Morton**

USEFUL HOUSE & GARDEN HINTS

1. Many of us manage to waste part of our fertilizer dollar either through buying the wrong mixture for our particular purpose, applyiug it improperly and by beiug too generous with it.

   This is unnecessary because all standard brands carry the universal shorthand description of their product as well as the detail aualysis. This shorthaud is a set of three nuumbers, such as 4-8-4. The first figure gives the percentage of nitrogen, the second that of phosphorus, and the third that of potash. With these as a guide there is no reason for wasting money through improper selection.

   The common mixtures, their uses and average applicatious follow:

   4-8-4. An all purpose formula for the vegetable garden and sweet corn. Use 1500 to 2500 pounds to the acre. (The higher figure is for poorer soils. To use in smaller areas, a piece 33 by 66 is 1/20th of au acre.)

   4-12-4. Another general mixture for the kitchen garden, the flower garden and lawns. Use 1500-2500 pounds to the acre.

   5-8-7. Especially for potatoes but also for all root crops. Use 2000-3000 pounds to the acre.

   4-2-10. A special for lettuce on sandy loam. Use 6000 pouuds to the acre.

   4-6-6. A special for tomatoes applied 3000 pounds to the acre. Tests show it will multiply yields more than six times!

   8-4-4. A celery mixture applied up to 8000 pounds to the acre. 6-6-6 is also often used for celery.

   Other mixtures are sold, including those with higher ratios such as 15-30-15, particularly in small packages. They are used in proportionately smaller amounts.

2. There are two ways to thaw out pipes that are underground. Call the power company to send their outfit which hooks on to either end of the line and sends current through between those two points. The resistance thaws the pipe.

   This is sometimes expensive, so get a quotation before you let the job.

   The other way is to wrap or lay a heating cable close to the pipe and turn on the current. This should be arranged when pipes are put in or before the ground is frozen.

3. Juniper berries make good winter pin money. S. B. Penick & Co., Jersey City, N. J. or most any wholesale drug house will buy them. You ought to get $30 or more per cwt. The berries weigh about a pound to a quart and today's market is around 30 cents a pound.

   Be sure and pick only the blue or two-year old ripe berries and leave the green ones for next year's crop. Pick only from the low, spreading cow pasture Juniper, not from the tall growing sort. Wear heavy gloves; or, better yet, knock them off onto crusted snow or a sheet and sweep them up.

   Sort out trash and green berries; dry in a warm room and pack in small lots to prevent heating.

4. Q. How can I get rid of wasps in my attic? They got in last summer through a ventilator that was uncovered. After it was covered, no more came in but we couldn't get rid of those that were already in. They lay dormant all winter and are now comiug to life. We can't find any nests.
   A. Put some poisoned sugar water on a window sill, draw the blind to concentrate the light near the dish.

5. Don't throw away those worn out union suits, the best parts of them are excellent for the inside of comforters. The pieccs can be cut in squares and basted together. These quilts can easily be laundered and there is no cotton to roll up and become lumpy. The worn parts of the suits can be dyed and used in rag rugs.

6. To be rid of termites that are in your coal bin and are eating their way up through your house, find their mud gallery by which they maintain contact with moist earth; break that and fumigate them with cyanide.

7. A spray which will produce a delay in the blossoming of fruit trees has long been considered desirable since the peach, plum, apricot and cherry crops are frequently curtailed or completely eliminated by late spring frosts.

   Naphthyl acetamide and naphthyl thioacetamide, 100 parts per million, have been found to be most effective.

WORD CHARADES

By ARTHUR W. BELL

1

My First, a beverage that cheers,
Maintains its vogue throughout the years.
Men take My Last to have and hold,
Hence should not make their choice blindfold.
My Whole to water brooks converge,
Impelled with biologic urge;
Like robins, harbingers of Spring;
(Of course sea-robins cannot sing).

2

My First perpetuates a name
But may, or not, increase its fame.
Let victims of My Last beware,
Beset by that entangling snare.
My Whole is an ambitious flight;
One should, who would the same indite,
Take care lest, high-brows eyebrows raise,
His feeble efforts to appraise.

3

My First, a very strong taboo,
Refers to what one "no can do."
A Highland head-gear, of a sort,
Is often called My Last, for short.
A barnyard fowl, in miniature,
My Whole is none the less cocksure.

4

To lean for long against My First
Will evidence a mighty thirst.
My Next, a state; it sounds the key
In Hamlet's famed soliloquy.
My Last is that which serves to start
Another in a speaking part.
My Whole, before an open fire,
Is roasted on a spit entire.

5

My First may be derived from coal.
Each monad of My Last 's a foal.
In taking aim, My Whole 's the goal.

6

This couplet's rhyme could never be,
Without My First which sounds the key.
My Last 's a cave or cavern where
Its denizens locate their lair.
My Whole was truly paradise,
When quite devoid of sin and vice.

7

My First sounds, in English, a letter;
My Last sounds another, in Greek:—
Come, give up My Whole; you had better,
Because it is nothing you seek.

8

My First, a tidbit, sand and mud enfold.
My Last will symbolize heraldic gold.
My Total is an uproar; thus, you see,
The cause of it My First could never be,
Proverbial for taciturnity.

9

My First, though the seat of the hairs of the head,
Abides though bereft of the very last shred.
A tuft of a tress from My First forms My Last,
Considered detached, or considered as fast.
My Whole, which is worn with a swagger and dash,
Amounts to a challenge, the Red-Man's panache.

10

My First may prove man's first four-footed friend
But does not from the purest stock descend;
Mixed blood, at times, an added charm can lend.
Depending on what breed of parents err,
Offspring will vary as you may infer,
Hence, not My Last but many types occur.
Some clue as to My Whole we needs must tell,
Which is the ringing of an evening bell
Whose sound a certain poet styled a "knell."

11

My First is an appendage (not a pair);
Its presence shows its owner 's in the swim.
My Last is terra firma, anywhere,
Even to the ocean's very brim.
The victim of a fight that wasn't fair,
My Whole put up resistance brave and grim.

12

My First, a couch, on which to sleep
Is fit for quarters small, or cheap,
My Second is a large scale weight,
A term which appertains to freight.
My Whole once, in the South, was king,
Before the New Deal's functioning.

The answers to these charades and those in the 1941 Almanac are to be found on page 94.

JONATHAN'S COURTSHIP

The Old Farmer's Almanac has never been banned from sale. But there was a year (1806) when a certain poem came as a shock to many. Edwin Batcheller of Natick, Mass. who dealt in old almanacs for more than 60 years stated that the 1806 edition hardly ever turned up with the poem still in it. The aforesaid poem is reprinted below: (seven verses omitted).

A merry tale I will rehearse,
As ever you did hear, Sir;
How Jonathan sat out so fierce,
To see his dearest dear, Sir.

His father gave him a new suit,
And money, Sir, in plenty;
Besides a prancing nag to boot,
When he was one and twenty.

One day his mother said to him,
"Come here my son, come here,
Come fix you up so neat and trim,
And go a courting dear."

"Why what a plague does mother want;
I swigs! I dare not go;
I shall get fun'd—and then plague on't
Folks will laugh at me so."

"Poh! poh! fix up—for you shall go
And see the Deacon's Sarah;
She has a great estate, you know,
Besides she wants to marry."

Then Jonathan, in best array,
Did mount his sorrel nag,
But trembled sadly all the way
Lest he should get the bag.

When he came there, as people say,
'Twas nearly eight o'clock,
And Moll hollo'd, "come in—I say,"
As soon as he did knock.

The ladies all as I should guess,
And many a lady's man,
Would wish to know about her dress;
I'll tell them all I can.

Her tire of grey was not so bad,
Her skirt not over new—
One stocking on one foot she had,
On t'other one a shoe.

Now Jonathan did scratch his head,
When first he saw his dear,
Got up, sat down, but nothing said,
Because he felt so queer.

When all the folks went off to bed;
It seem'd they took the hint,
But Jonathan was some afraid—
Sal thought the deuce was in't.

At length says Sal, "they're gone you see
And left us here together;"
Says Jonathan, "I think they be—
'Tis very pleasant weather."

Sal cast a sheep's eye at the dunce,
And sat towards the fire,
He muster'd courage all at once,
And hitch'd a little nigher.

"Why Sal, I's going to say as how
You'll stay with me to night;
I kind o'love you Sal, I vow—
And mother said I might!!!"

"Well done," says Sal, "you've broke the ice,
With very little pother.
Now Jonathan take my advice
And always mind your mother."

"Well, Sal, I'll tell you what," says he,
"If you will have me now,
We will be marry'd, then you see
You'll have our brindle cow!

And father's got a great bull calf,
Which you shall have, I vum—
"Tell him, says Sal, he'd best by half
Keep his bull calves at home."

Now Jonathan felt rather bad,
He thought she meant to joke him,
And tho' he was a spunky lad,
His courage quite forsook him.

Sal asked him if his heart was whole?
His chin began to quiver,
He did not know he felt so droll,
He guess'd he'd lost his liver.

Now Sal was scar'd out of her wits
To see his trepidation;
She bawl'd "he's going into fits!"
And scamper'd like the nation.

A pail of water she did throw
Upon her tremb'ling lover,
Which wet the lad from top to toe;
Like a drown'd rat all over.

Then Jonathan he hurried home,
And since I've heard him brag,
That tho' the jade had wet him some,
He didn't get the bag.

O. F. A. 1806

POETRY, ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

(With Anniversary Selections from other years)

OF THE OLD FARMER'S ANNIVERSARY
By the Hired Man

The Farmer, by his Almanac, is
seven score and ten;
Throughout his span the Editors,
to date, have all been men.
In all things a conservative, it
seems a certain bet
That he will never yield his chair
to any Farmerette;
For if some siren, clad in slacks,
should ever gain foothold,
Her first official act would be to
scrap the title "Old."

EQUINE IMMORTALITY

Although the last remaining
horse
Shall presently have run its
course,
The horseshoe, pitched with care-
ful aim,
May serve to keep alive his fame,
With "foot prints in the sands
of time"
Like tracks in paleozoic slime.

CURBSTONE COUPLET

Discarded cigarette stub, heel-
ground the spark to smother;
Lipstick stain at one end, ashes
at the other.

STREAMLINED STREAM-KNOWLEDGE

As man and his motor have
brought it about,
The angler must learn, if he
hopes to take trout,
Two dominant factors in fisher-
man's luck,
The schedule and route of the
hatchery truck.

Sat. Rev. of Lit.

Today the glass of fashion seems to be an Old Fashioned.

I don't know how old this Army joke is, but it's the first time I ever heard it and it goes like this: A private had been acting rather strangely for several weeks and his fellow soldiers began to wonder if he wasn't a little unbalanced in the head . . . The private would pick up every piece of paper he found and smell it. Finally he was reported to the officers and upon examination the committee decided that he was "balmy." He was given an honorable discharge and when the Captain handed him the discharge papers he raised them to his nose and sniffed a couple of times and said: "That's it. That's what I've been looking for."—*James W. Weer, in The Weekly Advance, LaCenter*

ADVICE TO PARENTS

Now let your boys and girls attend school. Send them to the common town school, rather than to an academy. Fun, frolick and filigree are too much practised at the academies for the benefit of a farmer's boy. Let them have a solid and useful education.

O. F. A. 1808

INCORRIGIBLE COCKNEY

I'm fed up with south winds, I'm
fed up with fog.
I'm fed up with picking the ticks
off my dog.
I'm fed up with sea food, adored
by my wife,
I'm fed up with lobster, for once
in my life.
I'm fed up with sand roads and
sand in my shoes,
I'm fed up with clam bakes and
beach barbecues.
I'm fed up with glare and with
girls clad in slacks,
And bathers without any shirts
to their backs.
I'm fed up with bare skin, of lady
or man,
I'm fed up with white skins, I'm
fed up with tan,
And newspaper curtains on
parked limousines,
The present day models of bath-
ing machines.
I'm fed up with life on Cape Cod,
by the sea,
I'm fed up with bugs that are
fed up on me.
I long for my desk and a bath in
a tub;
I want to go home to my house
in the Hub.

MODERATION IN DIET

If you wish for anything like happiness in the fifth act of life, eat and drink about one half what you *could* eat and drink. Did I ever tell you my calculation about eating and drinking? Having ascertained the weight of what I could live upon, so as to preserve health and strength, and what I did live upon, I found that, between ten and seventy years of age, I had eaten and drunk forty four-horse wagon-loads of meat and drink more than would have preserved me in life and health! The value of this mass of nourishment I considered to be seven thousand pounds sterling.

Sydney Smith
O. F. A. 1882

The Letters of the Alphabet.— The twenty-four letters of the alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401,733,239,439,360,000 times. All the inhabitants on the globe, on a rough calculation, could not, in a thousand million of years, write out all the transpositions of the twenty-four letters, even supposing that each wrote 40 pages daily, each of which pages contained 40 different transpositions of the letters. *O. F. A. 1854*

PENGUIN
Ant-Arctic Bird Observation

The penguin is fantastic, a non-
aviating bird,
Which does in many ways appear
inherently absurd;
He's known to be punctilious,
in all nunaces nice,
A stickler for amenities, extreme-
ly point-de-vice:
He ever bows politely, in a man-
ner rather droll,
And always wears his dinner
jacket, even at the Pole.
Falmouth Enterprise

THE PROBLEM OF THE STOICS

When a man says "I lie," does he lie, or does he speak the truth? If he lies, he speaks the truth; if he speaks the truth, he lies.
O. F. A. 1870

DECEMBER EVENING
(An Extract)

Tired with the business of the
day,
The house-dog snores the hours
away;
While the good dame, with firm
intent
Sits knitting at her evening stent,
Watching, with eyes that never
tire,
The apples squttering by the fire,
And turning round for equal heat
The dishes smoking at her feet.
Soon the old clock proclaims the
hour
When Somnus claims o'er mortal
power,
And straight within the truckle-
bed
Full many a prattler hides his
head,
While, having covered up the
brands,
And locked the door with careful
hands,
The parents hurry to their rest.
And thank their God that they
are blest,
Nor mind the storm, tho' fierce
and wild
It whistles over want's poor child.
Remember the divine command,
Give to the poor with open hand,
Nor let it e'er be said again,
God's image asked of you in vain.
Amer. Trav.
O. F. A. 1836

THE FLORIDA SCENE

Sly mistletoe, that high poten-
tial shrub,
Embraces striplings, like pecan
and gum,
But shuns the grizzled oaks; ay
there's the rub,
The reason why those ancients
look so glum.
Bewhiskered with festoons of
Spanish moss,
Through which prevailing winds
forever blow,
It seems such gray-beards, con-
scious of their loss,
Gaze wistfully at clustered mistle-
toe.
From The Sandalwood Herald

HIGH POWER THOUGHTS

Rotary traffic affords an excellent example of the practical working of the old saying: "The longest way 'round is the shortest way home.

Bicycling and motoring do not mix well; the hazard is greatly increased in both pastimes; wheels within wheels always present complications.

Today, the leisurely moving tortoise will frequently overtake the speeding hare at the next traffic light.

An Indian who was appointed a Justice of the Peace, issued the following WARRANT.—Me High Howder, yu constable, yu deputy, best way yu look um Jeremiah Wicket, strong yu take um, fast yu hold um, quick yu bring um before me, Captain Howder.
O. F. A. 1797

How much can a horse pull?
Only five teams have been known to pull their own weight (app. 3000 lbs.). *O. F. A. 1927*

Newspapers and Periodicals. — There are said to be 1555 newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and but 1891 in all the world beside. *O. F. A. 1848*

GOOD ADVICE TO EVERYBODY

If wisdom's ways you wisely
seek,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom
you speak,
And how and when, and where.
O. F. A. 1851

POST-LABOR DAY DITTY
Modern Note to an Ancient Tune

In the Indian Summertime, in the
Indian Summertime,
Now we move to "Hidden Nook,"
I and all of mine;
Bills must be met, Our house was
let,
But now we take down the sign
And repossess our cozy cot,
In the Indian Summertime.

HISTORIC DECLARATION SIGNED AT SEA ON BOARD H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES, AUG. 14, 1941

Accompanied by officials of their two governments, including high ranking officers of their military, naval, and air services the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of His Majesty's Government agreed upon the following joint declaration regarding their countries' aims of war—and peace:

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

EIGHTH, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Signed

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Signed

Winston S. Churchill

FAST RELIEF for LAMENESS SWELLINGS PUFFS and BRUISES

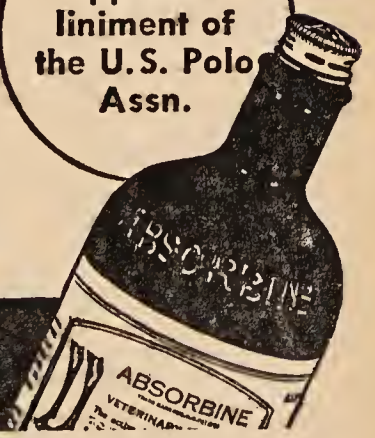


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ABSORBINE

BATTLES VS. INVENTIONS

About the middle of the last century, Sir Edward Creasy, an eminent British scholar, wrote "Decisive Battles of the World," in which he selected fifteen encounters which seemed to have set the turning points of human history. Most recall this classic of their school days, but in order to give a scale of thought for the present discussion, these decisive battles may be briefly listed:

1. At Marathon, in 490 B.C., the Greeks turned back the Persian horde thereby making the Mediterranean civilization Greek rather than oriental.

2. At Syracuse, in 413 B.C., the Greeks were in turn defeated, thus permitting the Romans to dominate and colonize western Europe.

3. At Arbela, in 331 B.C., Alexander by defeating the Medes and Persians planted Greek civilization in eastern Europe.

4. At the Battle of Metaurus in Italy, in 207 B.C., the Romans turned back the Carthaginian threat to dominate Europe.

5. In the woods along the Weser river, in 9 B.C., the Germans under Armenius, or Hermann, destroyed the Roman army and established themselves independent of Roman dominion.

6 At Chalons in eastern France, A.D. 481, the combined Romans and Goths of Christian Europe drove back the barbarous Asiatic Huns led by the dread Attila.

7. In A.D. 722, at Tours, the Christian Franks forced the Moslem Saracens to leave Europe.

8. At Hastings in 1066, the Normans gained permanent foothold in England.

9. At Orleans in 1429, the French under Joan of Arc drove the English from continental Europe.

10. The great Spanish empire began to topple when the English destroyed the Armada in 1588.

11. At Blenheim 1704, England and allies broke the control of a decadent France over much of Europe.

12. The defeat of Sweden by Russia at Pultowa in 1709 gave Russian dominion of northern Europe except Scandinavia.

13. Saratoga in 1777 won French support which insured American independence and gave the world a new concept of freedom.

14. At Valmy in 1802, the army of the young French Republic defeated Austria and Prussia, thus preventing a restoration of the French monarchy.

15. Waterloo in 1815 closed Napoleon's career.

Other writers have supplemented this list by adding Gettysburg and Sedan; perhaps another will add the Marne.

Preceded by certain qualifying remarks, Dr. C. C. Williams a noted American engineer speaking before the Newcomen Society in Baltimore on December 14, 1939 proposed a list of fifteen decisive inventions matching in influence Sir Edward's decisive battles.

1. The Lens—first described by Abu Ali Alhazen an Arabian mathematician of Cairo about A.D. 1052. Man's vision was thereby extended to the invisibly small and to the invisibly distant.

2. Gunpowder is ascribed to the monk chemist, Berthold Schwartz, about the middle of the 14th century. Canals, tunnels, and mining advanced civilization.

3. The Magnetic Compass was described as early as the 12th century by Alexander Neckham—a magnetized needle on a pivot. Such a compass made possible the voyage of Columbus.

4. The Printing Press was invented by John Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany in 1454-6. It brought enlightenment to the masses.

5. The Blast Furnace was developed simultaneously in England, Belgium and Germany and came into use about the beginning of the 15th century—making iron and steel virtually the support of modern civilization.

6. James Watt invented the Steam Engine and the world was transformed from an agricultural to an industrial economy. Patented in 1769.

7. The Electric Dynamo grew out of Faraday's elemental discovery in 1831.

8. Cyrus McCormick's Grain Reaper invented in 1834 released farm population to the cities—and industry.

9. The Engine Lathe, developed about 1850, led to mass production and the division of labor.

10. S. F. B. Morse invented the Telegraph in 1840—forerunner of the Telephone.

11. The practical Internal Combustion Engine was invented in 1878 by N. A. Otto, a German engineer—opening the possibilities for a compact self-fueling prime mover.

12. Electric Lighting began with the invention of the incandescent light by Thomas Edison in 1879—with notable sociologic and economic effects.

13. Louis Daguerre in 1838 was responsible for the development of Photography—which later on of course through Leland Stanford led in 1872 to

14. Motion Pictures, a revolution in entertainment and educational methods.

15. Radio became a reality in the invention of the radio tube in 1906-9 by Lee De Forest—recasting conceptions of the world neighborhood.

Recent inventions which bid fair to have comparable significance in the future are synthetic plastics and fabrics, the cyclotron and the photo-electric cell (television).

It seems not improbable that decisive battles have forever yielded the stage to decisive inventions. Wars served effectively in a tribal stage of civilization when the issues were limited to physical possession of land, but wars become less and less conclusive in deciding superiority of cultures and economic systems.

The efficacy of battles in deciding history, perhaps overestimated in the past, therefore seems to be diminishing in the outlook for the future.

Of the three oft-quoted scourges of mankind—famine, pestilence and war—science and invention have practically vanquished the first two, and through instant communication of popular understanding and good will, they portend an ultimate triumph over the last.

1942 FORECAST

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Brick-Oven

BAKED BEANS

THE SHAKER FAVORITE COOKING RECEIPTS.

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Clam Chowder.

Put in a pot a layer of sliced pork, chopped potatoes, chopped clams, salt, pepper and lumps of butter, and broken crackers soaked in milk, cover with the clam juice and water, stew slowly for three hours, thicken with a little flour. It may be seasoned with spices if preferred.

Chili Sauce.

Forty-eight ripe tomatoes, ten peppers, two large onions, two quarts vinegar, four tablespoons salt, two teaspoons each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice; one cup sugar. Slice the tomatoes, chop peppers and onions together; add vinegar and spices, and boil until thick enough. Mustard and curry powder improves this.

Cabbage Salad.

One small head of cabbage, one-half bunch of celery, one-quarter cup of vinegar, one tablespoonful of mustard, one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful of sugar, pepper and salt. Take a little of the vinegar to wet the mustard, put the rest over the fire; when boiling, stir in the ingredients and cook until it becomes thick; pour it over the cabbage while hot, and mix it well. When cold it is ready for the table. The same sauce, when cold will do for lettuce.

Tomato Soup.

Three pounds of beef, one quart canned tomatoes, one gallon water. Let the meat and water boil for two hours, or until the liquid is reduced to a little more than two quarts. Then stir in the tomatoes, and stew all slowly for three quarters of an hour longer. Season to taste, strain and serve.

Delightful Pudding.

Butter a dish, sprinkle the bottom with finely minced candied peel, and a very little shred suet, then a thin layer of light bread, and so on until the dish is full. For a pint dish make a liquid custard of one egg and one-half pint of milk, sweeten, pour over the pudding, and bake as slowly as possible for two hours.

Broiled Partridges.

Time, fifteen to twenty minutes. Partridges, gravy, butter, pepper, salt, Cayenne. Thoroughly pick and draw the partridges, divide each through the back and breast, and wipe the insides. Season them highly with pepper, salt and a very little Cayenne, and place them over a clear, bright fire to broil. When done, rub a piece of fresh butter over them, and serve them up hot with brown gravy.

Yankee Plum Pudding.

Take a tin pudding boiler that shuts all over tight with a cover. Butter it well. Put at the bottom some stoned-raisins, and then a layer of baker's bread cut in slices, with a little butter or suet, alternately, until you nearly fill the tin. Take milk enough to fill your boiler (as they vary in size), and to every quart add three or four eggs, some nutmeg and salt, and sweeten with half sugar and half molasses. Drop it into boiling water, and let it boil three or four hours, and it can be eaten with a comparatively clear conscience.

Devilled Ham.

One pint of boiled ham chopped fine with a good proportion of fat, one tablespoonful of flour, one half cup of boiling water. Press in a mould, and cut in slices.



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Beefsteak Rolls.

Cut a beefsteak quite thick, then split it open lengthwise, and cut into strips four or five inches wide; rub over the inside with an onion, and in each strip roll up a thin slice of bread, buttered on both sides; stick two cloves in the bread, and sprinkle some salt, pepper, celery seed (cut or thin slices of nice celery stalk if in season), and put into the gravy. Tie each roll with a thread; dredge it with flour, and fry in hot butter. Then put these, when a delicate brown, into a stewpan, with only water enough to stew them. Make a nice thickened gravy from the liquor in which the steaks were stewed, and serve with the rolls, very hot. The rolls should stew slowly two hours. Veal or mutton is good prepared in this way.

Lemon Pie.

Take juice and grated rind of one lemon; stir together with three-fourths of a cup of white sugar and one cup of water; lastly, stir in four eggs, well beaten (reserving the whites of two for frosting). Fill into crust and bake. For frosting, beat the whites of two eggs reserved, to a stiff froth, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, spread over top evenly, and return to oven until slightly browned.

Chicken Salad.

For one good sized chicken take one bunch of celery chopped fine, a little pepper and salt. For dressing for the above quantity take the yolks of two eggs boiled hard, make them fine, and add mustard, vinegar, oil, and a little Cayenne pepper and salt, to suit taste, and the liquor of the chickens boiled in is very nice to use, mixing it. Put in just enough to moisten it nicely. When it becomes cold it is just like a jelly, but it is a great improvement to the salad.

Sugar Kisses.

Whites of two eggs, beaten as for frosting; one cup of sugar added to them. Mix well, and drop in small cakes on a buttered tin. Bake in a moderate oven until lightly touched with brown.

Tapioca Pudding.

Three-fourths of a cup of tapioca, three pints of milk. Boil the tapioca with a portion of the milk and the yolks of four eggs, until soft; pour into a pan, and add the whites of three eggs, with the rest of the milk, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Steamed Indian Loaf.

Four cups of corn meal, two cups of flour, two cups of sweet milk, two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, a little salt, one cup of molasses. Steam three hours.

Boston Cream Cake.

The Cake.—One-half pint milk, five ounces flour, four ounces butter, and five eggs. Boil milk and butter together, stir in flour while boiling, then add eggs.

Apple Batter Pudding.

Core and peel eight apples, put in a dish, fill the places from which the cores have been taken, with sugar, cover and bake. Beat the yolks of four eggs light, add two teacups of flour, with three even teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with it, one pint milk with a teaspoonful of salt; then add the whites of the eggs well beaten.

Corn Oysters.

One pint grated green corn, one cup flour, one spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one egg. Drop by the spoonful in hot lard, and fry.

Boiled Leg of Lamb.

Time, one hour and a quarter after the water simmers. Select a fine fresh leg of lamb, weighing about five pounds; soak it in warm water for rather more than two hours, then wrap it in a cloth and boil it slowly for an hour and a quarter. When done, dish it up and garnish with a border of carrots, turnips, or cauliflower around it. Wind a cut paper around the shank bone, and serve it with plain parsley, and butter sauce poured over it.

Rice Waffles.

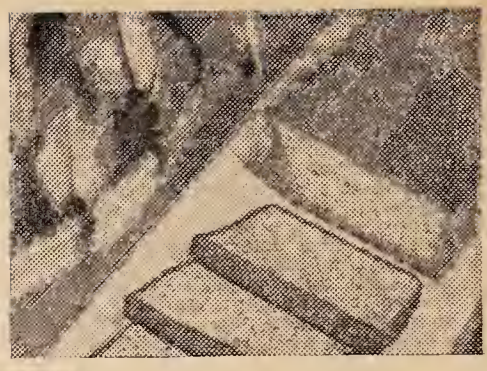
One cup boiled rice, one-half teaspoonful soda, one pint milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar, two eggs, one teaspoonful salt, lard size of a walnut, flour for a thin batter.

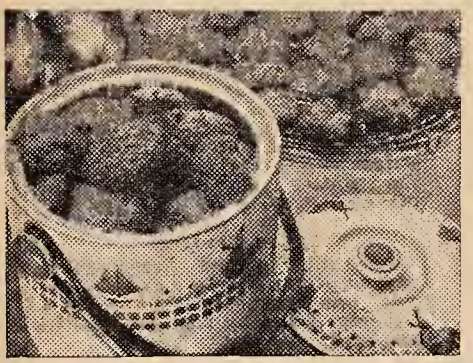
Queen of Pudding.

One pint fine bread crumbs, one quart sweet milk, three ounces of loaf sugar, small piece of butter, yolks of four eggs, grated rind of one lemon; bake till done, then spread over a layer of preserves or jelly; whip the whites of the eggs stiff, add three ounces of pulverized sugar, in which has been stirred the juice of the lemon. Pour the whites over the pudding and replace in the oven. Let it brown lightly. To be eaten cold.



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2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.14	.17	.19	.23	.26
3	.08	.11	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.32	.37
4	.09	.12	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.50	.59
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14
11	.12	.19	.19	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25
12	.13	.21	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
13	.13	.22	.22	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47
14	.14	.23	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58
15	.14	.24	.24	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69
16	.15	.25	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
17	.15	.26	.26	.41	.66	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91
18	.16	.27	.27	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02
19	.16	.28	.28	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13
20	.17	.29	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
21	.17	.30	.30	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35
22	.18	.32	.32	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46
23	.18	.33	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
24	.19	.34	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
25	.19	.35	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
26	.20	.36	.36	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90
27	.20	.37	.37	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01
28	.21	.38	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
29	.21	.39	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.08	2.66	3.23
30	.22	.40	.40	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34
31	.22	.41	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45
32	.23	.43	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
33	.23	.44	.44	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
34	.24	.45	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
35	.24	.46	.46	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
36	.25	.47	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
37	.25	.48	.48	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11
38	.26	.49	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22
39	.26	.50	.50	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33
40	.27	.51	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44
41	.27	.52	.52	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55
42	.28	.54	.54	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66
43	.28	.55	.55	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77
44	.29	.56	.56	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88
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46	.30	.58	.58	.99	1.68	2.50	3.27	4.19	5.10
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48	.31	.60	.60	1.03	1.75	2.61	3.41	4.37	5.32
49	.31	.61	.61	1.05	1.78	2.66	3.48	4.46	5.43
50	.32	.62	.62	1.07	1.82	2.71	3.55	4.55	5.54
51	.32	.63	.63	1.09	1.85	2.76	3.62	4.64	5.65
52	.33	.65	.65	1.11	1.89	2.82	3.69	4.73	5.76
53	.33	.66	.66	1.13	1.92	2.87	3.76	4.82	5.87
54	.34	.67	.67	1.15	1.96	2.92	3.83	4.91	5.98
55	.34	.68	.68	1.17	1.99	2.98	3.90	5.00	6.09
56	.35	.69	.69	1.19	2.03	3.03	3.97	5.09	6.20
57	.35	.70	.70	1.21	2.06	3.08	4.04	5.18	6.31
58	.36	.71	.71	1.23	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42
59	.36	.72	.72	1.25	2.13	3.19	4.18	5.36	6.53
60	.37	.73	.73	1.27	2.17	3.24	4.25	5.45	6.64
61	.37	.74	.74	1.29	2.20	3 29	4.32	5.54	6.75
62	.38	.76	.76	1.31	2.24	3.35	4.39	5.63	6.86
63	.38	.77	.77	1.33	2.27	3.40	4.46	5.72	6.97
64	.39	.78	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.53	5.81	7.08
65	.39	.79	.79	1.37	2.34	3.51	4.60	5.90	7.19
66	.40	.80	.80	1.39	2.38	3.56	4.67	5.99	7.30
67	.40	.81	.81	1.41	2.41	3.61	4.74	6.08	7.41
68	.41	.82	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
69	.41	.83	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
70	.42	.84	.84	1.47	2.52	3.77	4.95	6.35	7.74

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Not to exceed $5	$0.15	Not to exceed $500	$0.70
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Not to exceed 50	.20	Not to exceed 700	.85
Not to exceed 75	.25	Not to exceed 800	.90
Not to exceed 100	.30	Not to exceed 900	.95
Not to exceed 200	.40	Not to exceed 1000	1.00
Not to exceed 300	.50	Registered mail is subject to surcharges under certain conditions.	
Not to exceed 400	.60		

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25	10¢	100	25¢	200	35¢

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25	17¢	100	32¢	200	45¢

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Letters.—For the places in the following list the postal rate is 3 cents each ounce or fraction. For all other foreign destinations, 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents each additional ounce or fraction: **Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republic), Labrador, Mexico, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, El; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.**

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Samples of merchandise.—For all foreign destinations, 1½ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 3 cents. Limit of weight: 18 ounces.

Commercial papers.—For all foreign destinations, 1½ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 5 cents. Limit of weight 4 lbs., 3 oz.

Small Packets.—Three cents for each 2 ounces, with a minimum charge of 15 cents per packet. Limit of weight. 2 pounds 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. (Inquire at main office or classified stations for list of countries which accept small packets.) Small packets must bear the green label, Form 2976. They must also be accompanied by the paper form of customs declaration (Form 2976-A), properly completed by the sender and enclosed in the small packet. It is likewise permissible to enclose in small packets an open invoice reduced to its essential terms. Every small packet must be clearly marked on the wrapper by the sender with the words "small packet."

None of the articles mentioned under the heading "Currency, jewelry, and other precious articles" above, may be forwarded in small packets, even though registered.

Maximum dimensions.—For all foreign destinations on all classes of mail noted above (except Post Cards), 36 inches length, breadth and thickness combined, the length being limited to 24 inches. When sent in the form of a roll the length (the maximum of which is 32 inches) plus twice the diameter is limited to 40 inches.

Registration fee.—For all foreign destinations, 15 cents in addition to postage. When a return receipt is requested there is an additional charge of 5 cents.

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International (Foreign) Parcel Post.—For all countries, colonies and places the postage rate is 14 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Because of the varying transit charges, surcharges, etc., applicable to most foreign countries, in addition to the regular parcel post rates, it is important that a qualified postal employee handle transactions. Foreign parcel post must not be posted in a letter box; it must be taken to a regular post office and handed to a postal clerk.

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JUDGES AND TERMS OF
THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS

FIRST CIRCUIT. (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico)

Calvert Magruder, John C. Mahoney, Peter Woodbury, and (retired) George H. Bingham, Scott Wilson.

One term annually, at Boston, Massachusetts, commencing on the First Tuesday of October. Stated sessions during each term, commencing on the first Tuesday of each month, except July, August, and September, which may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may designate. Sessions may be convened from time to time, as required in the public interest, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

SECOND CIRCUIT. (Connecticut, New York, Vermont)

Learned Hand, Thomas W. Swan, Augustus N. Hand, Harrie Brigham Chase, Charles E. Clark, Jerome N. Frank, and (retired) Julian W. Mack.

One term annually, at the City of New York, on the first Monday of October, which may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may from time to time designate.

THIRD CIRCUIT. (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands)

John Biggs, Jr., Albert Branson Maris, William Clark, Charles Alvin Jones, Herbert F. Goodrich and (retired) J. Whitaker Thompson, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, J. Warren Davis.

One term annually, commencing on the first Monday of October. Stated sessions during each term, commencing on the first and third Monday of each month, except July, August and September. Sessions are held at Philadelphia, Pa., unless otherwise specially ordered by the court.

FOURTH CIRCUIT. (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia)

John J. Parker, Morris A. Soper, Armistead M. Doble, and (retired) Elliott Northcott.

Five terms annually, at Richmond, Virginia, commencing on the first Monday of October and April; at Charlotte, N. C. commencing on the first Monday of January; at Asheville, N. C., commencing on the first Monday in June; and at Baltimore, Md., commencing on the first Monday of November. Special terms may be held at any time on order of the court.

FIFTH CIRCUIT. (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone)

Rufus E. Foster, Samuel H. Sibley, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Edwin R. Holmes, Leon McCord.

A session annually at Atlanta, Ga., commencing on the first Monday in October; at Montgomery, Alabama, commencing on the third Monday in October; at Fort Worth, Texas, commencing on the first Monday in November; at New Orleans, La., commencing on the third Monday in November. The session may be adjourned to such other times and places as the court may from time to time order and designate.

SIXTH CIRCUIT. (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee)

Xen Hicks, Charles C. Simons, Florence E. Allen, Elwood Hamilton, John D. Martin, Sr., Thomas F. McAllister.

One term annually on the Tuesday after the first Monday of October, and adjourned sessions on the Tuesday after first Monday of each month, except July, August, and September. All sessions at Cincinnati, Ohio, unless otherwise specially ordered by the court.

(Continued on page 70)

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INSURANCE: In Massachusetts is compulsory.

STATE	REGISTRATION AND LICENCES					Lights	SPEED				PROOF
	Car Reg. Expires	Min. Ann. Reg. Fee	Age Op. Lic. Avail.	Ann. Fee Op. Lic.	Lic. Expire	Headlights Show Obj. Ft. Ahead	Bus. District	Resident	School	Open H'way	Financial Resp. Reg. upon Conv. or Violation certain laws
Alabama	Nov.	$5.00	15	No			15	25			
Arizona	Not	Available at	Pres	stim	e.						
Arkansas	Nov.	.06¼ h.p.	16	.50	Dec.		20	25		60	Yes
California	Not	Available at	Pres	stim	e.						
Colorado		5.00	16	.33	Jnly		20	25		60	
Connecticut	Jan.	7.00	16	3.00	April					50	Yes
Delaware	Spec.		16	1.00			25	35		50	Yes
Dist. Columbia	Mar.	1.00	16	3.00	3 Yrs.	200				25	Yes
Florida	Dec.		16	1.00							No
Georgia	Dec.	3.00		1.50							
Idaho		5.00	14	.50	July						Yes
Illinois	Dec.	6.50	15	.50		500					Yes
Indiana	Feb.	5.00	18	.50		500	20	20			Yes
Iowa	Dec.		16	.50	July						No
Kansas	Dec.		16	.50	July						Yes
Kentucky	Not	Available at	Pres	stim	e.						
Louisiana	Dec.	3.00	18	3.00	Dec.	200	25			55	
Maine	Mar.	10.00	16	3.00	Mar.	200	20	25	15	55	Yes
Maryland	Mar.	.32 h.p.	16	2.00	Perp.		25	25		50	
Massachusetts	Dec.	3.00	16	2.00		160	20	20		40	Spec.
Michigan	Feb.	.35 Cwt.	14	.42	3 Yrs.						Yes
Minnesota	Dec.	2.2%	15	.35	Perp.					60	Yes
Mississippi	Oct.	.10 h.p.	16	.25	1 Yr.						
Missouri	Dec.	5.00	18	3.00	1 Yr.	100	20		20	25	
Montana	Dec.	5.00		2.00	Jan.						
Nebraska	Dec.	3.00	16	1.00							
Nevada	Dec.	5.00	16	1.00							
New Hampshire	Mar.	10.00	16	3.00	Mar.		20	25	15		
New Jersey	Mar.	.40 h.p.	17	3.00	Mar.						
New Mexico	Dec.	15.00					20	25	15	45	
New York	Dec.	.50 Cwt.	18	2.00		350				40	Yes
North Carolina	Mar.	.35 Cwt.	16	1.00	Perp.		20	25		60	Yes
North Dakota	Dec.	12.50	16	.50	2 Yrs.		25	25		50	
Ohio	Apr.	7.00	16	.75	Sept.		25	35	20	50	
Oklahoma	Dec.	17.00									
Oregon	Dec.	5.00	16	.75	June		20	25	15	55	
Pennsylvania	Mar.	10.00	16	1.00	Jan.	350			15	50	
Rhode Island	Mar.	8.00	16	2.00	April	200	20				
South Carolina	Oct.	9.00	14	1.00	Dec.						
South Dakota	Mar.	13.00	No	ne			25				
Tennessee	Apr.	7.50	16		April						
Texas	Mar.	.28 Cwt.		.25	2 Yrs.		30	30		60	
Utah	Dec.	7.50	16	1.00	1 Yr.	75	20	25	20	50	
Vermont	Mar.	12.00	18	2.50	May	200	20	20			
Virginia	Mar.	.40 Cwt.	16	.17	June		15	25		55	
Washington	Dec.	3.25 + tax	16	2.00	2 Yrs.		20	25		50	
West Virginia	June	11.00	16	.19	4 Yrs.		20	25	15	45	
Wisconsin	Mar.	2.00	16	.25	Nov.	200	25		15		
Wyoming	Dec.	5.00 + 3%	15		None					60	

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FA

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The 1941 Old Farmer's Almanac is and has been used as a diary by seven different generations in our family in Hollis, Maine.

On the margins are written births, deaths, bird arrivals, marriages, when the frogs first peeped, when the ice went out of the Saco River—freshet dates and bridges carried away by floods, heavy showers, deep snowfalls, the arrival of new bossies and colts, baptisms, new ministers, beloved teachers—"dere techer" and some not so "dere."

In fact many history writers of towns around here find their accurate dates in these dog-eared yellowed piles of almanacs carefully laid away up attic under the eaves in one of the old and odorous herring boxes, carefully papered on the outside—with scraps of bordering left over from the home papering.

Historic! Here's a sample—on the April, 1793 page—*"Sarah Phinney, my wife, died, aged 59."* In the following October (scant time for the mill owner, Sam Leavitt, to wait)—*"Married Hannah Deering."*

Capt. Stephen Bean (1812 War) records on the 1833 Almanac that he *"left home while the stars were still falling like snow with his two horse wain loaded with lamp black, which he sold to a line of tanneries going Westard as far as the State of New York."* His writing is still clear as script.

Jonathan Bean ("Grandpa Jattie") wrote on the May 1838 page—*"brought home my 2d wife Sophia Hamblen from Gorham. We set out an elm tree in front of her house that day to remember it by."* (Note; that tree is still there.)

Tappan Sawyer Bean (named for his Grandfather, the celebrated cabinet maker) himself a master-mason writes on the margin of June, 1877—*"went to St. John, N. B. where I helped build mills destroyed in the great fire."*

Mother wrote on March 13, 1877—*"Finished my rose-garland rug—white ground, today."* (I have it still.)

I wrote in April, 1896—*"Crossed swaying footbridge at midnight over Saco, on way home from acting in Class play."*

My son, Clarence (aged 12) wrote on February 22, 1916—*"I won silver cup, 1st prize, for snowshoeing races at the Carnival."*

And so it goes—the handy diary for all ages and conditions. Hanging beside the kitchen window where we pick over the beans and file the saw—it's a real cozy companion. Dick, the canary sings a little louder as it reflects his color, and the red geranium is brighter—by contrast.

Sincerely yours,

Lucina H. Lombard,
Gorham, Maine.

SUMMER PEOPLE FROM THE FARMER'S VIEWPOINT

Summer people laugh and play around a lot and their clothes, what they wear, are pretty fancy.

Some farmers sweating in the sun think they aren't much, but I do. What we should remember is that summer folks pay big taxes and use our roads barely four months in the year and almost never call on the police or fire departments. They pay thousands of dollars into our stores and wayside stands and their good spirits brighten up our long working days and make us smile, too. They are free spenders and mostly easily pleased. My wife likes their stylish clothes and new slang and to watch their half naked, healthy youngsters get darker and darker tan.

At other seasons, in their city homes, those women do charity and church work, the children go to school and the men work and get out of condition in air-conditioned offices.

When we farmers go to the city we like to trade with folks that take an interest and act agreeable. We go both to trade and have a good time. We get a whole change of scene we feel we need. Isn't that just the way summer folks feel with us? Why not give them what they come for, so they'll come again? Why not?

John Decoven Berry

(*Continued from page 65*)

SEVENTH CIRCUIT. (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin)

Evan A. Evans, William M. Sparks, J. Earl Major, Otto Kerner, Sherman Minton and (retired) George T. Page.

One term annually, at Chicago, Illinois, from the first Tuesday in October until the first Tuesday of the next October. Unless otherwise specially ordered, the court holds three sessions commencing respectively on the first Tuesday in October and the second Tuesday in January and April.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT. (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Kimbrough Stone, Archibald K. Gardner, John B. Sanborn, Joseph W. Woodrough, Seth Thomas, Harvey M. Johnsen, (vacancy), and (retired) Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, Wilbur F. Booth.

Four terms annually, at Kansas City, Mo., commencing on the second Monday of March; at St. Paul, Minnesota, commencing on the first Monday of May; at Omaha, Nebraska, commencing on the first Monday of October; and at St. Louis, Missouri, commencing on the third Monday of November. Terms may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may from time to time designate.

NINTH CIRCUIT. (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, China, Hawaii)

Curtis D. Wilbur, Francis A. Garrecht, William Denman, Clifton Mathews, Bert E. Haney, Albert Lee Stephens, William Healy.

One term annually, at Seattle, Washington, commencing on the second Monday of September; at Portland, Oregon, commencing on the third Monday of September; at Los Angeles, California, commencing on the fourth Monday of September; and at San Francisco, California, commencing on the first Monday of October.

TENTH CIRCUIT. (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming)

Orie L. Phillips, Sam Gilbert Bratton, Walter A. Huxman, Alfred P. Murrah, and (retired) Robert Lee Williams.

Three terms annually, at Denver, Colorado, commencing on the first Tuesday of September; at Wichita, Kansas, commencing on the second Monday of January; and at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, commencing on the second Monday of April, which terms may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may from time to time designate.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Chief Justice: D. Lawrence Groner (of Virginia). *Associate Justices:* Harold M. Stephens (of Utah), Justin Miller (of California), Fred M. Vinson (of Kentucky), Henry White Edgerton (of New York), Wiley Rutledge (of Iowa). *Retired Chief Justice:* George E. Martin.

Three terms annually, at Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday of October, January, and April.

Note: List of Judges corrected to August 9, 1941.
Data as to terms of the courts revised to July, 1941.

GESTATION PERIODS OF

CATS—55 days	GOATS—144-150 days
COWS—285 days	MARES—340 days
DOGS—58 to 63 days	RABBITS—30 days
EWES—150 days	SOWS—116-120 days

(From date of service to birth of offspring.)

Here is my favorite recipe!





DELICIOUS

Grandma's
Favorite Recipe
(*Gingerbread Loaf, Layer, Cup Cakes*)

⅓ cup sugar
½ cup milk
4 tablespoons shortening
1¼ teaspoons ginger
1 egg ⅔ cup Grandma's Molasses ¾ teaspoon soda
¾ teaspoon salt 2 cups cake or other flour

Cream sugar, shortening and egg. Add Grandma's Molasses and milk along with sifted ginger, soda, salt and flour. Bake in moderate oven —350° F. For NUT CAKE stir in one cup nuts. For ORANGE CAKE replace milk with orange juice; cream in grated rind.

Grandma's Molasses is a favorite with everybody. The whole family likes this gingerbread—typical of the many ways you can use Grandma's Old Fashioned Molasses. Dad and the children enjoy its delicious natural flavor—in all your baking—in cooked meats and vegetables, too. Taste proves Grandma's Molasses *is delightful for spreads—in milk.*

When you are shopping, look for Grandma's picture on the container and take home Grandma's *Old Fashioned* MOLASSES.



Grandma's
OLD FASHIONED
MOLASSES

CONCENTRATED JUICE OF RIPE SUGAR CANE
NATURAL FLAVOR
RICH IN NATURE'S IRON
NO SULPHUR DIOXIDE



Dept. FA
Boston Molasses Co.
131 State Street, Boston

Please send me your big 16-page booklet, "A NEW WAY EVERY DAY TO ENJOY IRON," giving 24 recipes for mother and 9 for the very young cook.

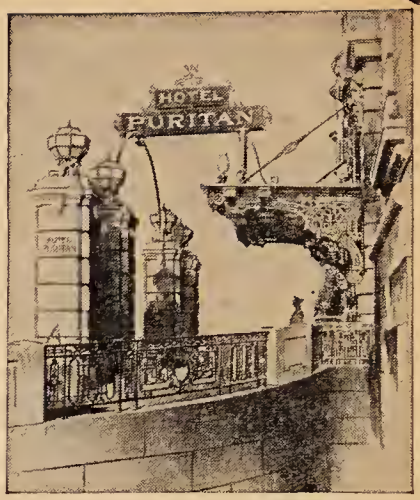
SEND FOR FREE RECIPES!
PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

*NAME*_____

*ADDRESS*_____

*CITY*_____ *STATE*_____

Renowned for its Hospitality



Some hotels are noted for the size of their rooms—some for their courteous service—and some for the excellence of their menus—but when a hotel is noted for all three, then it is truly hospitable, a hotel the type of The Puritan.

In Boston, The Puritan offers, too, special advantages. For the motorist, there is free parking right on the hotel grounds, and, for all, its quiet location is an assurance of restful nights. Yet, with all the advantages of an outlying location it is, by rapid transit, only a few minutes from any part of the city—and above all, THE PURITAN is

Modern! Distinguished! Inexpensive!

Send for descriptive folder and detailed rates.

HOTEL PURITAN

390 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Edward J. Vinnicombe, Jr., *Resident Manager*

Telephone: KENmore 1480

WHERE THE STONE WALLS CAME FROM

Now attend to building walls. A stone machine invented by Maj. Lazell of Bridgewater, Mass. is a very excellent thing for this purpose, where large rocks are to be raised and transported. A man and boy can raise a stone from one to five tons in weight, and after it is drawn to the place one man can command it alone as it hangs suspended by a swivelled chain under the machine.

O. F. A. 1806

ROADS

Everybody is interested in having good public roads, and yet few can realize how miserably deficient we are in New England as compared with many other countries where the general traffic is no greater than it is on many of our highways, probably not so great. It has appeared to other countries to be the most direct mode of promoting the public interests to make good roads, and to keep them constantly in complete repair.

"All the carriage roads of Switzerland are admirable," says the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. "After travelling very many miles over them in all parts of the country, by carriage, on horseback, and on foot, many of them in sections requiring the utmost scientific skill to overcome difficulties, I must say that nothing astonished me more than the splendid roads everywhere in that free country. I do not remember to have seen a road in Switzerland which would not put to shame the best among us. If any board of county commissioners or the surveyors of highways in our towns should attempt to build such roads, I am sorry to say they would be likely to lose their office at the next election. I might almost say that the best of our roads do not compare at all favorably with the poorest I saw in Switzerland."

A few years ago a surveyor of roads, in a town near Boston, took special pains with two or three miles of road, draining and bridging it up, macadamizing it, carefully screening all the gravel used. All the town were in arms against him, and wanted to oust him from office before his term expired. That was the end of his service; but the road he built has been, on the whole, the cheapest the town ever made, as it has not required a cent's expenditure for repairs since. It is time to look into the best systems of constructing public highways.

O. F. A. 1865

NAVIES

Navies of the World in 1864.—It will be seen, by the following table, that the United States now stands third on the list of naval powers. In less than ten years they will probably occupy the first position:—

	Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Guns		Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Guns
Gt. Britain	568	135	14,050	Spain	37	45	904
France	280	180	8,876	Austria	22	64	852
United Sts.	106	116	4,184	Portugal ...	6	33	362
Russia	93	85	2,613	Prussia	6	49	265
Italy	70	36	780	Greece	1	25	140
Sweden	20	288	920	Turkey	7	50	297
Norway	12	10	340	Brazil	17	27	276
Denmark ..	110	10	958	Peru	3	12	104
Holland ...	20	125	1,220	Chili	1	4	66
Belgium ...	5	2	28				

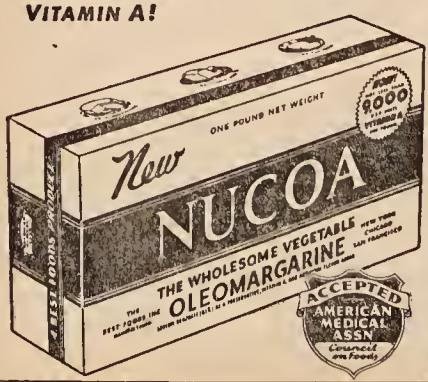
Armies of Europe.—The "Almanac de Gotha" of a recent date gave the following statistics about Europen armies: France has on a war footing 677,000 men and 130,000 horses; England, 212,000 men and 22,000 horses; Russia, 578,000 men and 70,000 horses; Austria, 588,000 men; Prussia, 622,000 men; Italy, 327,000 men. In maritime force England of course takes the lead, having 823 vessels (of which over 550 are steamers) carrying 16,000 cannon, and employing 78,000 men. France has 640 vessels, carrying 13,000 cannon, of which 373 are steamers, 58 of them iron-clad. Russia has 513 vessels (of which 242 are steamers), carrying 4000 cannon.

O. F. A. 1865



That all Uncle Sam's Children may have a nourishing spread for their bread...

The makers of NUCOA have pioneered for a quarter of a century to produce this Modern Margarine—a delicious, high-food-value spread at low cost. Now—in the crusade for Better National Nutrition—NUCOA increases its benefits . . . gives you in every pound more than 9,000 *units of* VITAMIN A!



• No wonder so many mothers are saving today with NUCOA! NUCOA is different from old-time "oleos." Its pure vegetable oils are churned in fresh pasteurized skim milk—both products of American farms.

And now NUCOA guarantees in every nourishing, delicious pound, the year around, more than 9,000 units of protective Vitamin A!

NUCOA also furnishes 3,300 food-energy calories per pound—as much as any churned spread for bread. And NUCOA is so digestible—always so sweet and fresh! It is delicious on bread or as seasoning for hot vegetables. It gives all your cooking homey, *rich* flavor.

THE SEVERAL CURRENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPARED WITH DOLLARS AND CENTS

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky and Vermont.					New-York and N. Carolina.			New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.			South-Carolina and Georgia.		
dol.		*s.*	*d.*		*Cents*	*s.*	*d.*	*Cents*	*s.*	*d.*	*Cents*	*s.*	*d.*	*Cents*
1	make	6	0	make	100	8	0	100	7	6	100	4	8	100
½		3	0		50	4	0	50	3	9	50	2	4	50
¼		1	6		25	2	0	25	1	10½	25	1	2	25
⅛		0	9		12½	1	0	12½	0	11½	12½	0	7	12½
1/16		0	4½		6¼	0	6	6¼	0	5½	6¼	0	3½	6¼

O. F. A. 1797

The Value of the Several Pieces of Silver Coin now in Circulation in the United States, in Federal Currency

	Cents	Mills
One fourth of a Pistareen or half Dime	5	0
Four pence halfpenny	6	2½
Half Pistareen, or Dime	10	0
Nine pence piece, or ⅛ of a Dollar	12	5
Pistareen or two Dimes	20	0
Quarter of a Dollar	25	0
Half a Dollar	50	0
Dollar	100	0
Half a Crown, French	55	0
Half a Crown, English	55	5
Crown, French	110	0
Crown, English	111	0

10 Mills *are* 1 Cent.
10 Cents — 1 Dime, or Disme.
10 Dimes — 1 Dollar.
10 Dollars — 1 Eagle.

O. F. A. 1797

AMERICAN STANDARD OF MONEY

Approved by Act of Congress, April 10, 1806

	pwt.	gr.
Gold		
Eagle, valued at *Ten Dollars*, must weigh	11	06
Half Eagle, at *Five Dollars*,	5	15
Quarter Eagle, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*,	2	19½
Silver		
Dollar must weigh	17	07
Half Dollar	8	16
Quarter Dollar	4	04
French Crown, at *One Dollar and Ten Cents*,	18	17

O. F. A. 1807

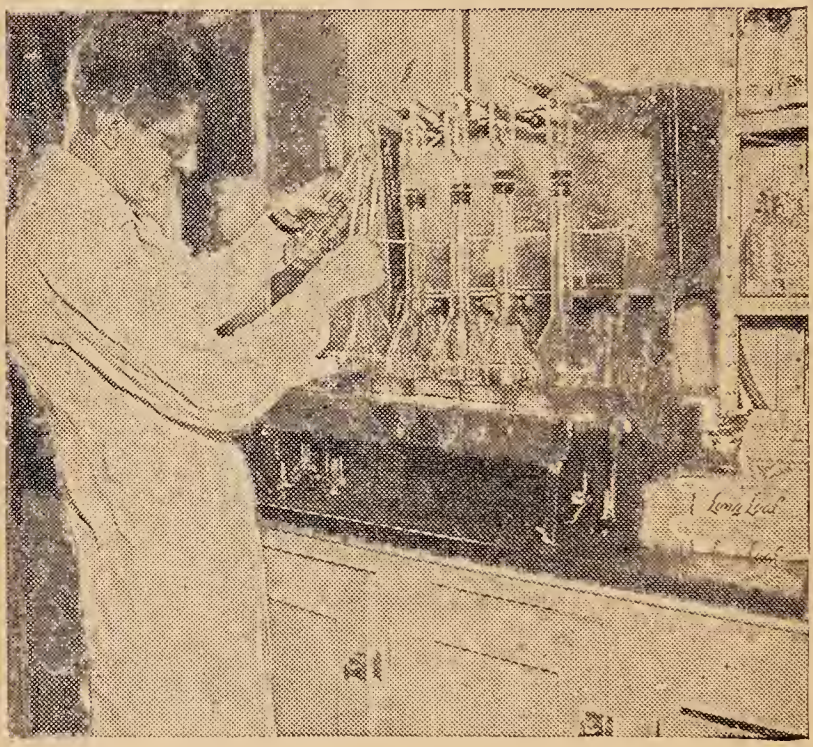
DAYS OF GRACE ABOLISHED

No days of grace, according to the custom of merchants, are allowed on any note, draft, check, acceptance, bill of exchange, bond, or other evidence of indebtedness made, drawn, or accepted by any person or corporation, unless expressly stipulated therein, but the same are due and payable as therein expressed, without grace; *provided*, that this Act shall not apply to any draft or bill of exchange drawn payable at sight.

This Act was passed in Massachusetts in 1896, in Connecticut in 1895, in Maine and New Hampshire in 1897.

O. F. A. 1898

Science and Your Daily Bread



Science today is helping to give you a more tasty and more nutritious loaf of bread. Here in the laboratories of First National Stores, the food technologist tests every ingredient, weighs, measures, analyzes, using every modern means of assuring you that First National Breads are the best value your money can buy.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Quality Breads and Bakery Goods
at Money-Saving Prices

REGIONAL FARM POPULATION MOVEMENT; VALUATION, TAX, ETC. STATISTICS

DIVISION	Farm Population movement		Tax Levies on Farm Real Estate per acre		Index Nos. Am't per acre 1909-13 Ave.: 100	Est. total value farm land & bldgs. *millions of dollars*
	Farm to city *Thousands*	City to farm *Thousands*	1909-13 Ave. Dol.	1938 Dol.		
New England:			.37	1.02	274	
1930	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	941
1931	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	960
1932	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	918
1933	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	862
1934	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	878
1935	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	901
1936	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	907
1937	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	921
1938	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	915
1939	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	910
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic			.46	1.10	238	
1930	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	2,818
1931	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2,654
1932	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	2,497
1933	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	2,148
1934	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2,124
1935	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,141
1936	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,213
1937	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2,236
1938	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2,262
1939	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,243
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East North Central:			.43	.72	168	
1930	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	9,337
1931	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	8,453
1932	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	7,149
1933	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,054
1934	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,191
1935	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,597
1936	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,980
1937	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,445
1938	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,553
1939	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,527
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West North Central:			.20	.45	225	
1930	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,159
1931	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13,546
1932	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11,370
1933	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,943
1934	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,298
1935	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,385
1936	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,759
1937	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,851
1938	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,717
1939	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,497
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic:			.12	.28	231	
1930	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,852
1931	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,504
1932	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,958
1933	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,470
1934	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650
1935	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,792
1936	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,919
1937	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,113
1938	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,182
1939	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,177
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DIVISION	Farm Population movement		Tax Levies on Farm Real Estate per acre		Index Nos. Am't per acre 1909-13 Ave.: 100	Est. total value farm lands & bldgs. *millions of dollars*
	Farm to city *Thousands*	City to farm *Thousands*	1909-13 Ave. Dol.	1938 Dol.		
East South Central:			.13	.32	249	
1930	8					2,685
1931		2				2,466
1932		32				2,058
1933	88					1,691
1934	67					1,787
1935	52					1,915
1936	35					1,984
1937	26					2,096
1938	8					2,209
1939	61					2,244
1940						
West South Central:			.09	.18	187	
1930	114					5,806
1931	41					5,233
1932		75				4,280
1933	78					3,618
1934	68					3,886
1935	83					4,030
1936	110					4,177
1937	66					4,248
1938	71					4,390
1939	63					4,314
1940						
Mountain:			.08	.14	170	
1930	10					2,458
1931		11				2,444
1932	10					2,029
1933	22					1,698
1934	29					1,728
1935	39					1,772
1936	37					1,857
1937	27					1,919
1938	13					1,911
1939	16					1,919
1940						
Pacific:			.20	.52	180	
1930	14					4,824
1931	18					4,732
1932		20				3,978
1933		2				3,240
1934		6				3,221
1935	0	0				3,325
1936		8				3,450
1937		22				3,595
1938		1				3,584
1939		17				3,524
1940						
United States:			.21	.39	186	35,356

From the abovo figures, looks as if New England was taxing her farmers out of business, her 1938 per acre tax higher than all but one region. Her 274% increase per acre since 1909-13 highest of all, and her valuation consequently slipping . . . though not as much as some.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF ANIMALS, saith Linnaeus, etc.

Pigeon	— 8 years	Horse	—20-30 years
Goat	— 8 "	Ox	— 20 "
Sheep	— 10 "	Swine	— 25 "
Cat	— 10 "	Peacock	— 25 "
Hare	— 10 "	Turtle dove	— 25 "
Ram	— 15 "	Partridge	— 25 "
Bull	— 15 "	Ass	— 30 "
Dog	—14-20 "	Goose	— 70 "

Raven and Eagle each 100 years

Old Farmer's Almanac 1800

I WEAR BASS MOCCASINS YEAR 'ROUND



No matter what activities I plan, there seems to be a Bass Moccasin to keep my feet just as comfortable as you please. Whether I'm heading for the hills to hunt or fish, or just camping out under the stars, my Bass Moccasins make it a real pleasure.

It's no secret . . . this way of making shoes that Bass inherited from Indian days. Every pair of Bass True Moccasins is *hand-sewn* with a single piece of soft, smooth leather completely cradling your feet in absolute comfort.

Bass Outdoor Footwear is made for men and women who enjoy outdoor activities. And say, don't overlook Bass Weejuns — the comfortable-est moccasins of 'em all. Slip your feet into a pair and you'll agree!

Find out more about Bass Outdoor Footwear. Send the coupon for a free illustrated booklet showing all the fine Bass models . . . won't cost you a penny!



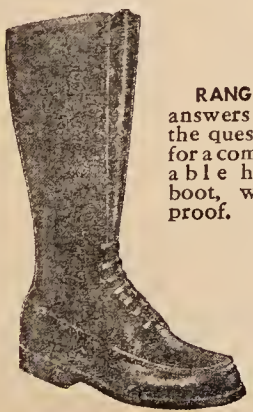
SPORTOCASINS help keep your golf score in the comfortable lower brackets.



WEEJUN — Original leisure footwear for after-sport, indoors and out.



SADDLE OXFORDS still are the rage of campus and classroom, rubber soles.



RANGER answers all the questions for a comfortable high boot, waterproof.

BASS FINE OUTDOOR FOOTWEAR



QUAIL HUNTER for woods wear. Light, durable, waterproof construction.



SKI BOOTS for the young and young-in-spirit, when wintry slopes call.

FREE Beautiful illustrated booklet showing all kinds of handsome, comfortable Bass Outdoor Footwear.

G. H. Bass & Co., 42 A Street, Wilton, Maine.
Please send my booklet right away.

Name .....

Address.....*City* .....

State .....

RAILROADS TO THE PACIFIC

When this article meets the eye of our readers the Pacific Railroad will have become an old story, and to cross the continent of America in seven days will be a thing so common, as to be little thought of. Yet the opening of this road in May, 1869, was an event of great moment. Other roads will follow, and the great interior of the continent, with its vast mineral and agricultural resources, will be thrown open to the thronging hosts of Europe, Asia, and America, and the wilderness will become a garden. Our public lands still unsold are of vast extent. The building of these roads will bring millions of acres of them into the market, stimulating immigration from Europe, and thus building up great States, which will help pay interest and principal of the public debt.

Three great trunk roads are planned, and have been chartered and endowed with lands by Congress. These are the Northern, the Central, and the Southern. But one is as yet built. This, as our readers well know, is the Central road, running near the 41st parallel, and owned by two great corporations. The Union Pacific runs 1084 miles from Omaha, on the Missouri river, to Promontory in Utah, near the Great Salt Lake; and the Central Pacific owns from there to Sacramento, 690 miles. Sacramento is on a navigable river, and communicates both by steamers alone, and by a railroad and steamers, with San Francisco. The highest point of the road is at the summit of the Black Hills, 8240 feet above the sea, eight hundred miles from Omaha. About 150 miles farther, at Bridger's Pass, the road goes through the Rocky Mountains, 7534 feet above the sea. In California it crosses the Sierra Nevadas at the height of 7042 feet, 105 miles this side of Sacramento. The distance by this route from Boston to San Francisco is as follows:—Boston to Chicago, 1017 miles; Chicago to Omaha, 493 miles; Omaha to San Francisco, 1900 miles; in all, 3410 miles,—which is passed over in 7½ days.

Some four hundred miles north of the Central road, near the 46th parallel, is to run the Northern road, chartered by Congress in 1864. This road will strike across from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, with a branch to Portland, in Oregon. When built, it will give access to upper Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, thus opening a great mining and agricultural region to the settler.

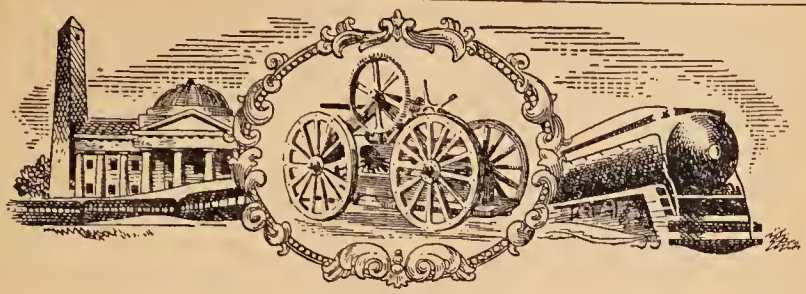
The proposed Southern road was chartered by Congress in 1866, and is to run near the 35th parallel. It begins in South-west Missouri, to be connected by rail with St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, and will cross the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, to Southern California, where it will turn northward to San Francisco. Work is already begun on this road, both on the California side and in Missouri, and its managers confidently anticipate its early completion.

Both the Northern and the Southern roads will pass through or near more fertile regions than the Central, and it is thought that all three lines are necessary to the proper development of our vast interior country, as well as for our commerce with the Pacific coast. The building of the Northern road will make the adjacent regions of British America gravitate towards our alliance, while the Southern road will unite Northern Mexico to us more closely, and all three will serve to bind together the distant members of the Great Republic.

O. F. A. 1870

Stopping of Railroad Trains.—The *Newark Daily Advertiser* says: "A froight train, travelling at the rate of twenty-four miles the hour, requires, on a level, 546¼ yards to come to a stop, and 79½ seconds of time. A passenger train, at the rate of 45 miles the hour, cannot be brought up in less than 779 yards, but takes rather less time—only 60.8 seconds. Two trains, therefore, approaching each other at a speed of 24 miles the hour, will experience a collision, if the brakes are not brought to bear when they are about 1100 yards, or nearly two-thirds of a mile asunder.

O. F. A. 1854



"CHIMERICAL and visionary," people said in 1826, when Gridley Bryant's crude "Granite Railway" drew the first blocks for the building of Bunker Hill Monument. Yet, from this tiny beginning sprang the whole gigantic structure of American railroads today.

* * *

It is significant that the birthplace of America's railroads is today part of the great New Haven Railroad system.

* * *

The New Haven Railroad serves the great industrial states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

★ NEW, ONE-NIGHT-OUT ★ THROUGH SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE to both Coasts of Florida FROM BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND on the Streamliner "SILVER METEOR"

Sections, compartments, drawing rooms to Jacksonville, Miami and St. Petersburg.

Tavern-buffet, lounge-buffet, observation cars, dining car, southward from Penn. Sta., New York. Stewardess-nurses, train passenger agents, car attendants.

Fast running time. Arr. Jacksonville 8:05 A.M.—Miami 2:50 P.M. —Tampa 11:59 A.M.—St. Petersburg 1:45 P.M.

Lv. BOSTON 8:20 A. M.

COACH PASSENGERS FROM BOSTON & NEW ENGLAND CONNECT WITH SILVER METEOR AT NEW YORK

Seats must be reserved *in advance.*

Consult local Ticket Agent or J. A. Blaser, N. E. P. A., 310 Old South Bldg., Boston

...GO MODERN GO SEABOARD!



Thousands of Property Owners Today
Associate this Emblem with SCIENTIFIC SHADE TREE CARE

In 1910 the Bartlett Company adopted the emblem shown above. It was selected to symbolize a new approach to shade tree care, based on scientific procedure in diagnosis and treatment.

Today, tens of thousands of clients from Maine to the Carolinas bear witness to the fidelity with which Bartlett has held to their goal and welcome the many advantages and economies of shade tree care *"The Bartlett Way."*

THE F. A. BARTLETT TREE EXPERT COMPANY

Research Laboratories and Experimental Grounds

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

BARTLETT · TREE · EXPERTS

The Bartlett Way

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL

The following table shows the number of Representatives each state is entitled to in Congress, by the last census, compared with the present; also, the surplus population in each State over the number represented according to the ratio of 47,700, for one Representative. —*Balt. Pat.*

	Present No.	No. by New Ratio.	Frac.		Present No.	No. by New Ratio.	Frac.
Maine	7	8	17,833	N. Carolina	13	13	19,647
N. Hamp.	6	5	30,826	S. Carolina	9	9	25,735
Massach.	13	12	37,614	Georgia	7	9	511
Rhode Isl.	2	2	1,799	Kentucky	12	13	1,732
Connecticut	6	6	11,465	Tennessee	9	13	5,163
Vermont	5	5	42,147	Ohio	14	19	29,582
New York	34	40	5,101	Indiana	3	7	9,130
New Jersey	6	6	33,722	Mississippi	1	2	14,958
Pennsylva.	26	28	12,472	Illinois	1	3	14,047
Delaware	1	1	27,732	Louisiana	3	3	28,804
Maryland	9	8	24,243	Missouri	1	2	35,019
Virginia	22	21	21,803	Alabama	3	5	24,008
			266,757				208,336
							266,757
							475,093

O. F. A. 1833

AIR MAIL SERVICE — 1942

The rate on Air Mail in the Continental United States is 6 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. This rate is also applicable to Canada.

The rate to Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, British Virgin Islands, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands of the United States, is 10 cents for each ½ ounce or fraction thereof.

LAND MAIL SERVICE — 1798

	Miles	Cents	Miles	Cents
For every single letter	30	6	200	15
	60	8	250	17
	100	10	350	20
	150	12 4/5	450	22
For more than	450	25		

No allowance is to be made for intermediate miles. Every double letter is to pay double the said rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce, at the rate of four single letters for each ounce.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

This excellent institution, located in the city of Boston, has entered upon its career of usefulness under the most favorable auspices. It is designed to teach the practical application of the sciences to the mechanic arts, to establish a museum of practical art, a school of design, a school of mines, and to act as a Society of Arts. Though still young in years, its endowment, though wholly inadequate to its future wants and its vast and varied plans of usefulness, already exceeds a quarter of a million dollars. One wing of its building has been erected upon the Back Bay lands, and it is now ready for occupation by the classes that attend its instructions. The Institute will be in a position to employ the highest scientific talent in the country in the development of our vast material resources. We heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

O. F. A. 1866

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

President.....FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.....New York
Vice President.....HENRY A. WALLACE.....Iowa

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

CORDELL HULL, of Tennessee. Secretary of State.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.
HENRY L. STIMSON, of New York, Secretary of War.
FRANCIS BIDDLE, of France, Attorney General.
FRANK C. WALKER, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General.
FRANK KNOX, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy.
HAROLD L. ICKES, of Illinois, Secretary of the Interior.
CLAUDE R. WICKARD, of Indiana, Secretary of Agriculture.
JESSE H. JONES, of Texas, Secretary of Commerce.
FRANCES PERKINS, of New York, Secretary of Labor.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Harlan F. Stone of N. Y., Chief Justice; Owen J. Roberts of Pa., Hugo F. Black of Ala., Stanley F. Reed of Ky., Felix Frankfurter of Austria, William O. Douglas of Minn., Frank Murphy of Mich., James F. Byrnes of S. C., Robert H. Jackson of N. Y., Associate Justices.

THE CONGRESS

(Changes in—since Aug. 31, 1940)

SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, ELECTION OF NOV 5, 1940

Name	Died	Resigned	Successor
SENATORS			
Ernest W. Gibson, Vt.	June 20, 1940	.....	George D. Aiken.
Key Pittman, Nev.	Nov. 10, 1940	.....	Berkeley L. Bunker
Matthew M. Neely, W. Va.	.....	Jan. 12, 1941	.....
John E. Miller, Ark.	.....	Mar. 31, 1941	Lloyd Spencer.
Morris Sheppard, Tex.	Apr. 9, 1941	.....	Andrew Jackson Houston.
REPRESENTATIVES			
Sam C. Massingale, 7th Okla.	Jan. 17, 1941	.....	Victor Wickersham
Kenneth F. Simpson, 17th N.Y.	Jan. 25, 1941	.....	Joseph Clark Baldwin
Walter W. Bankhead, 7th Ala.	.....	Feb. 1, 1941	.....
William D. Byron, 6th Md.	Feb. 27, 1941	.....	.....
Colgate W. Darden, Jr., 2d Va.	.....	Mar. 1, 1941	Winder R. Harris.
Pius L. Schwert, 42d N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1941	.....	John C. Butler.

SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, ELECTION OF NOV. 8, 1938

SENATORS			
J. Hamilton Lewis, Ill.	Apr. 9, 1939	.....	C. Wayland Brooks.
Ernest Lundeen, Minn.	Aug. 31, 1940	.....	Joseph H. Ball
Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Wash.	.....	Dec. 16, 1940	Mon C. Wallgren.
REPRESENTATIVES			
W. Ben Gibbs, 8th Ga.	Aug. 7, 1940	.....	Florence R. Gibbs.
George N. Seger, 8th, N. J.	Aug. 26, 1940	.....	.....
William B. Bankhead, 7th Ala.	Sept. 15, 1940	.....	Zadoc L. Weatherford
Lindsay C. Warren, 1st N. C.	.....	Oct. 31, 1940	Herbert C. Bonner
Marvin Jones, 18th Tex.	.....	Nov. 20, 1940	.....
Paul H. Maloney, 2d La.	.....	Dec. 15, 1940	.....
Mon C. Wallgren, 2d Wash.	.....	Dec. 19, 1940	.....
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., 11th Mo.	.....	Jan. 1, 9141	.....
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER			
Santiago Iglesias, Puerto Rico	Dec. 5, 1939	.....	Bolívar Pagán



Here's your chance to "do your bit"—

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PRODUCTS DIVISION
AUGUSTA, MAINE

STATE OF MAINE
Barter's "DEER ISLE"
Burnham & Morrill's "B&M"
Look's "DE LUXE"
CRABMEAT

"AMERICA'S FIRST TAX BILL"

On Houses, Lands and Slaves

In the following law, C, *stands for collector;* dw. *for dwelling;* sh. *for shall; and* Ds. *for dollars.*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a Direct Tax of two millions of dollars sh. be, and hereby is laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the States respectively, in the manner following:—

	Dolls.	*Cts.*		*Dolls.*	*Cts.*
To the State of Newhampshire,	77705	36	Delaware,	30430	79
Massachusetts,	260435	31	Maryland,	152599	95
Rhodeisland,	37502	8	Virginia,	345488	66
Connecticut,	129767	00	Kentuckey,	37644	00
Vermont,	46864	19	Northcarolina,	193697	96
Newyork,	181680	71	Tennessee,	18806	38
Newjersey,	98387	25	Southcarolina,	112997	74
Pennsylvania,	237177	73	Georgia,	38814	87

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said tax shall be collected by the supervisors, iuspectors and collectors of the internal revenues of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and pursuant to such regulations as he shall establish; and shall be assessed upon dwelling houses, lands and slaves, according to the valuations and enumerations to be made pursuant to the act, entitled, "An Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States,"* and in the following manner.

20 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which, with the out houses appurtenant thereto, and the lot whereon the same are erected, not exceeding two acres, in any case, sh. be valued in manner aforesaid, at more than one hundred, and not more than five hundred Ds. there sh. be assessed in the manner herein provided, a sum equal to two-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation.
30 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued as aforesaid, at more thau five hundred, and not more than one thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to three-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation.
40 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued as aforesaid, at more than one thousand, and not more than three thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to four-tenths of one per centum on the amouut of the valuation.
50 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued, as aforesaid, at more than three thousand, and not more than six thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to one half of one per centum on the amount of the valuation.
60 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued as aforesaid, at more than six, and not more than ten thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to six-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuatiou.
70 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued as aforesaid, at more than ten, and not more than fifteen thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to seven-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation.
80 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued as aforesaid, at more than fifteen, and not more than twenty thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to eight tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation.
90 Cents on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued as aforesaid, at more than twenty, and not more than thirty thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to nine tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation.
1 Dollar on every 100 *Dolls.*	Upon every dw. house which sh. be valued as aforesaid, at more than thirty thousand Ds. there sh. be assessed a sum equal to one per centum on the amount of the valuation.
50 Cents	And upon every slave which sh. be enumerated according to the act aforesaid, there sh. be assessed fifty cents.

O. F. A. 1797

Quality SW *since 1897*

THE COMPLETE GARDEN

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THE CLOCK PEDLER—AS HE REALLY WAS

Or the sayings and doings of Sam Slick

The house of every back farmer is furnished with three substantial ornaments, a wooden clock, a tin reflector, and a Polyglot Bible.

"But, Mr. Slick, how is it that you manage to sell such an immense number of clocks, (which are not the most necessary articles,) among a people with whom money seems to be so scarce?" He paused, as if considering, and looking me in the face, said, in a confidential tone,—

"Why, I don't care if I do tell you, for the market is glutted, and I shall quit this circuit. It is done by a knowledge of **soft sawder and human natur.** But here is deacon Flint's," said he; "I have but one clock left, and I guess I will sell it to him."

Deacon Flint was a respectable old man, who had understood the value of time better than most of his neighbors. The usual invitation to "alight" was accepted.

Having entered the house, and addressing himself to me, he said, "If I was to tell them in Connecticut of such a farm as this, away down East, they wouldn't believe me—why there ain't such a location in all New England. The deacon has a hundred acres of dyke." "Fifty," said the deacon, "only fifty." "But there is your fine deep bottom"—"Interval we call it," said the deacon, who was evidently pleased at this eulogium.

"Well, interval, if you please, just as good as dyke. Then there is the water privilege, worth three or four thousand dollars. I wonder, deacon, you don't put up a factory." "Too old," said the deacon, "too old for speculation."

"Old," repeated Mr. Slick, "not you; why you are worth half a dozen of the young men now-a-days; you are young enough to have"—here he said something in a low tone of voice, which I could not hear; the deacon smiled, and said he did not think of such things now.

"But your horse, dear me, must be put up," saying which he went out to order the horse to be put in the stable.

As the old gentleman closed the door, Mr. Slick said in an under tone—"That's what I call **soft sawder.**"

Here his **"soft sawder"** was cut short by the entrance of Mrs. Flint.

"Just came to say good bye, Mrs. Flint."

"What, have you sold all your clocks?"

"Yes, and very low too; money is scarce—no, I am wrong; I have just one left. Neighbor Steel's wife wanted the refusal of it, but I guess I won't sell it. I had but two of them, one I sold Gov. Lincoln. General Green said he'd give me fifty dollars for this; a beautiful article, real first chop, no mistake, genuine superfine; but I guess I'll take it back. And besides, Squire Hawk might think kinder hard that I did not give him the offer."

"Dear me," said Mrs. Flint, "I should like to see it—where is it?"

"Just over the way at Tom Tape's store."

"That's a good man," said Mrs. Flint, "just let's look at it."

Mr. Slick soon produced the clock—a gaudy, trumpery looking affair. Mrs. Flint, whose admiration was much excited, spoke of it when Mr. Flint returned after taking care of the horses. The deacon praised the clock, but the deacon was a prudent man. He had a watch—he said he had no occasion for a clock.

"I guess you are in the wrong furrow this time, deacon; it ain't for sale," said Mr. Slick; "and if it was, I reckon neighbor Steel's wife would have it."

Mrs. Flint said that Mr. Steel had enough to do to pay his interest.

"It's no consarn of mine," said Mr. Slick, "but I guess I don't want to sell it; and besides, it comes too high; that clock can't be made under forty dollars.—Why it ain't possible," said Mr. Slick, "if I haven't been two hours here—I'll tell you what, Mrs. Flint, I'll leave the clock in your care till I return, I'll put it a-going and in time."

At the same time he delivered the key to the deacon, with an injunction to wind it up every Saturday night, which Mrs. Flint said she would see done.

"That," said Mr. Slick, as he left, "that I call **human natur.** Now that clock is sold for forty dollars; it cost me just six. Mrs. Flint will never let Mrs. Steel have the refusal of it.

"Of fifteen thousand sold by myself and partner, twelve hundred were left in this manner, and only ten clocks were ever returned when we called for them. We trust to **'soft sawder'** to get them into the house, and to **'human natur'** that they never come out of it."—*Novasc. an ext.*

O. F. A. 1839



25c SHAVES ME from Fall Round-up 'til Christmas

Says Cowboy

From Montana comes this voluntary endorsement of Marlin Blades! Now that patents have expired, Marlin brings you twenty super-keen surgical steel blades for only a quarter, double edge style. Single edge type 15 for 25c. They're guaranteed by The Marlin Firearms Co. . . . "finest blades money can buy, or your money back." Try these money-saving blades today. To readers of the Old Farmer's Almanac, Marlin will send trial pack containing five double edge or four single edge blades for only 10c including postage. Get yours now!

COUPON BRINGS YOU TRIAL 10c PACKAGE OF FAMOUS MARLIN BLADES

The Marlin Firearms Co.
24 Willow Street
New Haven, Conn.

I enclose 10c for trial package

☐ Double Edge ☐ Single Edge
Check your choice.

Name _____

Address _____



COFFEE IN 1843

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COFFEE IN 1942

Today, coffee is roasted and ground in modern scientific machines, which guarantee uniform quality and maximum flavor in every pound.

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

has always been blended by experts from the choicest beans — always roasted and ground by the best methods of the day. Today, White House Coffee packed in modern vacuum tins, offers you a richer, smoother, fresher flavor in every cup.

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

Box 1871 BOSTON, MASS.

OTHER FAMOUS PRODUCTS

White House Tea
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Famous Even Before the U.S. Existed

THE ESMOND MILLS, INC. are sole American Distributors for the genuine Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets — the rugged, ideal, campers' blankets. These are the same blankets for which Indians traded finest beaver skins as far back as 1779. To this day, the blankets bear the historic markings or "points" that indicated their worth in skins; 3½ points meant three large and one small beaver skins; 4 points meant four beaver skins.

There are few products that can boast as long and as colorful a history as Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets — a history intimately tied up with the winning of a Continent. By rigidly maintaining the same ideal — that of making the finest, heavy-duty blanket in the world — the Hudson's Bay Company has for over six generations made their "Point" Blanket the prized possession of outdoor men and women.

Pelage Principle . . .



ESMOND technicians developed the "Pelage" principle in manufacturing blankets a number of years ago. The Company later procured a Federal patent on the process. It is applied to the entire range of Esmond products — wool, cotton, or blended blankets (except featherweight summer blankets) in all price brackets.

The idea is based on the way nature "Blankets" an animal. This is best illustrated by the sable, which in summer wears a thin coat of fur consisting chiefly of long straight hairs, but in winter grows a thick undercoat of fur next to the body. That is why furs caught in the dead of winter are choicest. Esmond "Pelage" blankets have an extra thick "Pelage" nap similar to the winter coats of furry animals.

Write for "Good Morning or is it?" — a colorful book telling about Esmond Blankets and their care, or, a book about the famous, genuine Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets.

THE ESMOND MILLS, INC., ESMOND, R. I.

YOUR EGG RECORD

	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
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	JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
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WHY NOT sign up today for this big, newsy, illustrated poultry magazine? 15 months for only 25c! Equal to 3 issues FREE. You pay for 12 issues but get 15. Or better yet, send 50c and get 36 months—equal to a whole year free. (Regular rate is 25c a year). About 1½c per month is all it costs on this special offer. Poultry Tribune will show you how to increase your egg production. Only one extra egg per month will more than repay the cost of your TRIBUNE subscription.



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11—Fin-land.
12—Cot-ton.

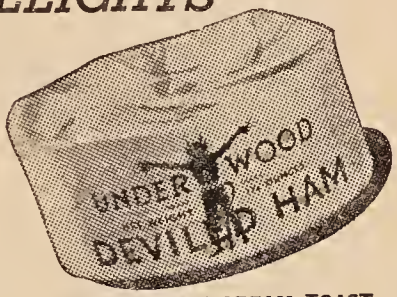
UNDER WOOD

The Grand Old Standby presents

NEW DELIGHTS

Of course you like Underwood Deviled Ham in sandwiches— often!

★



NOW TRY THESE KITCHEN-TESTED RECIPES:

DEVILED HAM STUFFED PEPPERS

4 large green peppers
2 cups bread crumbs
1 cup tomato sauce or canned tomato
1 small onion, chopped fine
1 tablespoon melted butter
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Large can Deviled Ham

SPLIT peppers in halves, lengthwise, carefully removing membrane and seeds. Parboil five minutes in boiling salted water. Mix Deviled Ham, crumbs and seasoning, and fill halves of peppers. Cover tops with fine buttered crumbs, and bake in a hot oven until peppers are tender.

DEVILED HAM AND POACHED EGGS

Buttered toast, cut in rounds
Underwood Deviled Ham
Poached eggs

SET rounds of toast in oven for five minutes. Then spread with Deviled Ham and place a poached egg on each round of toast. Serve immediately.

DEVILED HAM CREAM TOAST

1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
3 cups rich milk
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Small can Deviled Ham
Freshly toasted bread
1 hard-boiled egg, chopped fine

MELT butter in double boiler; add flour and seasoning, and stir until smooth. Pour milk in gradually, and cook until it thickens. Stir in Deviled Ham, mixing thoroughly. Pour over slices of toast, sprinkle with hard-boiled eggs and serve very hot.

HOT DEVILED HAM AND CHICKEN

2 parts Deviled Ham
1 part butter
Chopped chicken
Chicken gravy
White bread

CREAM the ham and butter together and spread on the loaf before cutting one-fourth inch thick. Trim the crusts and place chopped chicken between each two slices. Arrange on a platter. Garnish with cranberry or currant jelly. Pass hot chicken gravy with the sandwiches at the table. This is a good way to use left-over chicken and gravy.

MORE recipes like these if you'll drop a postcard with your name and address to Wm. Underwood Co., 394 Walnut St., Watertown, Mass.

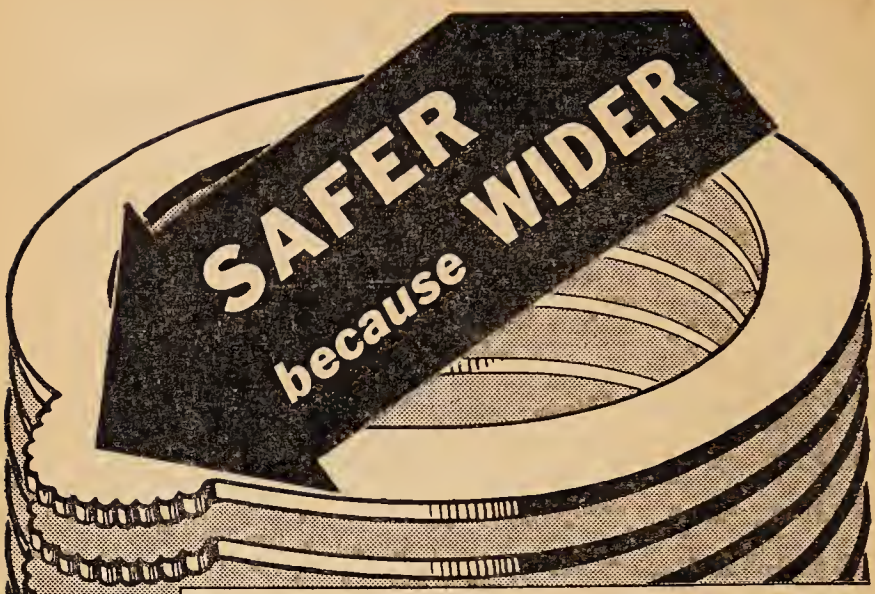
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